The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3148. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Further Particulars of the Fight Near Leesburgh

Gallant Conduct of the National Troops.

GEN. McCLELLAN UP THE RIVER.

Our Army Ready to Occupy Leesburgh.

Probability of an Advance To-day.

Preparations for the Obsequies of Col. Baker.

THE LOWER POTOMAC STILL CLOSED.

Unsuccessful Attempts to Pass the Blockade.

Rebel Troops Leaving Kentucky for New-Orleans and Mobile.

A Series of Skirmishes in Missouri

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

VIENNA EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

Yesterday, a small scouting party of about thirty men belonging to the Seventeenth New-York, visited Vienna, and passed down the Fairfax road to Flint Hill. They saw only the rebel pickets in the distance, but no evidence of their being present in greater force. They report Vienna to be entirely deserted. Of the fifteen or twenty houses there, hardly any were occupied, and all were stripped of their furniture. No men were in the village and only three women and two old negroes. The railroad in the vicinity of the village had been torn to pieces.

A DETACHMENT OF THE MOZART MEN SURPRISED.

While a detachment of the Mozart Regiment were on picket duty on Sunday night, they were suddenly surprised by a corps of rebels, who came upon them while a portion were asleep, and the balance, unsuspecting the existence of any of the enemy in the vicinity, were amusing themselves playing cards. The Mozarters were obliged to retire with a loss of one of their number, named JAMES LYONS, of Lawrence, Mass., belonging to Company K, who was wounded and taken prisoner by the rebels. In consequence of this, Gen. HEINTZELMAN ordered a reconnoissance to discover the whereabouts of the main body of the rebels. The reconnoitering party consisted of Lieut. F. B. LANE, of Company A, Col. HOBART WARD'S New-York Regiment, and fifteen men. They started on Monday, and bivouacked at Olivet Church, on the old Fairfax Road, on Monday night. Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, they started again, and proceeded to Franconia, the residence of a Mr. FOWLER, now in the secession service, where they arrested a negro as guide, and proceeded to the house of a Mr. BRADUS, about 2½ miles from the advanced posts. The statements of the inmates were uniformly to the effect that three or four regiments of the enemy were encamped a short distance across Accotink Creek, occupying a ravine which is well known to our troops. One of Lieut. LANE'S men says he saw two rebel scouts leave a species of barricade, and go in different directions toward places where the informants of Lieut. LANE declared there were two reserves of rebel pickets. Having only fifteen men, and being two miles and a-half from reinforcements, Lieut. LANE was obliged to retire, and reached his camp yesterday at 12 o'clock. Though Lieut. LANE served with honor at Bull Run, and his reliability is not in any manner questioned, the story of the proximity of the rebels is not believed at Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S headquarters. A lady named Mrs. DANTY, who lives some distance beyond the bone mill on the old Fairfax Road, and beyond where Lieut. LANE penetrated, denies in toto that there are any rebel troops in the vicinity. She says she has not heard the rebel drums for more than a week. There is no doubt, however, that the rebels are in force below Occoquan Creek.

The camp of Col. WARD'S Regiment is in excellent condition, and the men of both that and the Mozart Regiment are in excellent health.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN has caused the arrest of a man named SAVAGE, who has been detected communicating across the river, and is suspected of being a spy.

THE NEW BATTERIES AT MATTHIAS POINT.

The following is the official report of Lieut HARRELL, of the reconnoissance which developed the new batteries of the enemy at Matthias Point:

U. S. STEAMER UNION, OFF AQUIA CREEK, Oct. 21, 1861.

SIR: I learned last night, through a trusty channel, that a battery at Mathias Point was ready to open fire. Although I placed full confidence in the statement, I determined to wait until this morning to verify it. I sent the *Rescue* down, with orders to Lieut. MAGAW to keep a sharp lookout upon the Point. Shortly before sundown, this evening, I heard firing in that direction, and immediately dispatched the *Rescue* to ascertain what it meant. She met a schooner close to the Point, and was informed by the Captain that the *Freeborn* and *Island Belle* fired into the bushes, and the fire was immediately returned by the rebels. Several shots were exchanged, when the steamers retired below the Point. My informant stated last night that the artillery consisted of eighteen guns. As soon as I received the information last night, I ordered all vessels below the Point, and I believe there are but two schooners at this time above the Point.

Your obedient servant,

A. D. HARRELL, Lieutenant Commanding.

To Capt. CRAVEN, etc.

ONE WAY TO ACCOUNT FOR IT.

The oyster merchants of Alexandria have a novel theory of the cause of the rumors as to the condition of affairs on the Lower Potomac. They say that the oyster shippers are in the plot to represent the difficulties of navigation, in order to raise the price of oysters. This they say will account for so many vessels being fired at, and so few hit.

THE STEAMER HUGH JENKINS RAISED.

The sunken steamer *Hugh Jenkins* has been raised by an ingenious process. There was a bulkhead built across the breach, and the tug *Pusey* pumped her out. The whole operation took less than two days.

PASSING THE BATTERIES.

Two or three oyster-smacks ran the rebel batteries, to-day, and were not fired into.

The Captain of the *Pusey* reports an eight foot swash channel near the Maryland shore, by means of which vessels of light draft may pass Shipping Point in safety.

ATTEMPT TO PASS THE BATTERIES.

The steamboat *Mary of Chester*, Capt. GIBSON, returned from the Lower Potomac, to-day, having made an ineffectual attempt to get by the batteries with three barges in tow. The Captain has heard nothing as to rumors, now circulating in town, that the *Freeborn* was fired into and badly injured this morning.

A DECISION AFFECTING MERCHANTS.

The Provost Marshal's Court of Alexandria has made a decision to-day which will gladden the hearts of Northern merchants. The substance of the decision is, that our brethren of Dixie must pay their debts. The question came up at the court to-day, Assistant-Adjutant-Gen. BREESE, of Gen. MONTGOMERY'S Staff, presiding. One of your Broadway merchants complained that an Alexandria dealer had possession of his goods, and would neither pay for them nor return them. The Alexandrian was brought up forthwith, and undertook to plead some of the old Virginia stay laws. The Provost Judge "couldn't see it" in that light, and decided the case by summarily ordering Provost Marshal GRIFFITHS to take possession of the property, and to return to the original owner such portions as he could identify. Provost-Marshal GRIFFITHS has, therefore, in his possession about $50,000 worth of Northern goods, mainly belonging to New-York merchants, which goods are in the stores of Alexandria, which stores are locked with keys, and which keys are in the possession of the aforesaid Marshal. The same summary justice is dealt out to the liquor dealers who are shown to have had any hand in the inebriation of recruits.

THE CASE OF JUDGE MERRICK.

Judge MERRICK is still honored with a guard before his door—not that the Judge is under arrest, but that the Provost Marshal for prudential reasons deems the presence of a guard necessary. If the populace should take it into their heads that the Judge sympathised with the rebels, they might make violent demonstrations—in which case it would be convenient to have the timely interposition of the sentry.

The order made yesterday, by the two Circuit Judges, has not yet been served on Gen. PORTER. It is easy enough for the Judges to declare "the cat should be belled," but it is difficult to find any one to undertake the job. Not every officer would fancy coming within reach of Gen. PORTER'S body-guard.

THE BLOCKADE.

It is well understood here that the reports of intended interference with our blockade by European Powers are for the most part the inventions of cotton speculators or those who wish to engage in the same business.

AFFAIRS ALONG THE LINES.

THURLOW WEED visited the New-York camps on the Virginia side to-day.

The rain of yesterday has been succeeded today by a raw, heavy wind, which has already made a visible improvement in the roads.

Everything has been quiet to-day along the centre of our lines.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are announced from the War Department:

Lieut.-Col. J. A. HARDIE, to be Aid-de-Camp to Gen. McCLELLAN.

Dr. Z. F. APPELL, to be Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers; also, Drs. S. S. COX, JAMES G. GRANT, and C. B. CHAPMAN.

CARLE A. WOODRUFF, to be Second Lieutenant of Artillery, U. S. A.

ED. D. MUHLENBURG, to be First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.

Dr. J. C. KENNON, to be Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers.

Dr. WM. A. BRADLEY, Jr., to be Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

Dr. WM. H. MUSSEY, to be Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers; also, Drs. C. W. JONES, GEORGE BURR, W. M. CHAMBERLAIN, ROBERT RASKOTON, S. L. PANCOAST, NATHANIEL R. MOSELY, and F. H. GROSS.

WM. H. SCHELER, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain of Volunteers, to serve on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. J. J. WOOD.

FREDERICK KNEFLERY, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the same rank, to serve on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. LEWIS WALLACE.

CARROL H. POTTER, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the same rank, to serve on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. C. D. JAMESON.

JAS. C. MONTGOMERY, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the same rank, to serve on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

NATHAN REEVE, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the same rank, to serve on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. J. N. PALMER.

WALTER S. PARKER, to be a Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry, U. S. A.

THE HOSPITAL REPORTS.

The reports of the numbers confined in the hospitals for the weed ending Oct. 18 are as follows: E-street, 77; Seminary, 130; Union, 130; Columbian, 215; General, 48; Eruptive, 104; Alexandria, 184. Total, 888. This is a decrease of about 100 from last week.

DEATH OF ASHBURY DICKENS.

ASHBURY DICKENS, Esq., for many years clerk of the Senate, died at his residence in this city this morning. He has been nearly all his life connected with the Government in some capacity. August last he was removed from his position as clerk of the Senate, for the reason that he was suspected of sympathising with the rebels. He was then in feeble health.

COL. GRAHAM NOT KILLED.

The rumor of the death of Col. GRAHAM, of the Excelsior Brigade, which was current here last evening, proves to have been unfounded. The Colonel was, to-day, not only alive but well, and somewhat at a loss to comprehend that he had been so summarily disposed of.

JAMES WILSON, of Indiana, has been appointed Consul to Guayquil.

The Prussian Minister and his family have returned to Washington for the Winter.

The city is again filled with strangers. Willard's old house is running over, and I believe it is the same with the other hotels.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Judge BOND to-day sentenced JOHN KING, one of the 19th of April rioters, to one years' imprisonment and $500 fine, at the same time telling him that the testimony would have warranted his indictment and conviction for murder, instead of riot; that all who took part in that riot were guilty of murder.

Considerable excitement prevailed to-night at the Fair of the Maryland Institute. A Committee of the Home Guards, accompanied by a large delegation, proceeded to the hall, and demanded that the Band of the Independent Blues should play the National airs, which had been suppressed on account of some of the audience hissing them. Whilst the Committee was consulting with the managers, the band srruck up "Hail Columbia," which was received by the immense audience with cheers, and the wavings of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and with cheers for Gen. SCOTT, the Union, DIX, and McCLELLAN, by the crowd outside.

THE BATTLE NEAR LEESBURGH.

The Important Advantages Gained by Our Troops.

THE FALL OF THE GALLANT BAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

The funeral of Col. BAKER will take place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, from his late quarters, the residence of Col. WEBB. The highest civic and military honors will be paid to his remains—the great commanders and the President and his Cabinet officially attending the funeral. The General Order of Gen. McCLELLAN is a most frank and touching tribute from a brother in arms. In its eloquent sentences the country will realize how great a loss both the civil and military powers have sustained.

It seems that the Colonel had almost a presentiment of his fate. Almost the last words he said on parting with Col. WEBB, when he was on the eve of leaving Washington, and but forty-eight hours before he fell, was a request that, if he should be killed, his friend would procure his body and give it burial. An examination of his body shows that he was pierced by five different balls. This shows strikingly that it is the barbarous purpose of the rebels to strike down the officers, and to pick them out as targets.

Gen. McCLELLAN yesterday went to the point where our army was crossing the Potomac, opposite Leesburgh. He telegraphed back the highest praise of the action of our troops in the late battle. He says they fought bravely, retired in order, and, after the fight, maintained the best spirits and most strict discipline. He expresses the belief that he can, hereafter, place implicit reliance upon the men, and his conviction that they will not flinch at the hardest work. His praise is so warm and cordial, that it is more than enthusiastic.

By the way, a ride on horseback of forty miles, over rough roads and through a cold, drenching rain, shows that the young commander of the Potomac does not shrink from exposure and fatigue, and that vicissitudes of weather do not keep him from the post of danger when his men are facing the batteries of the enemy.

MRS. LANDER received a dispatch this forenoon from her husband, announcing that, while reconnoitering yesterday, he was wounded by a musket ball, which struck him in the calf of the leg. The ball was extracted, and he was doing very well. He will come to this city as soon as he is able to travel. Gen. LANDER was in Washington when the news of the death of Col. BAKER was received. He was preparing to take command of a brigade on the Upper Potomac, but immediately repaired to the command of Col. BAKER, and by order, took charge of that brigade. In a few hours afterwards he was wounded, the rebels endeavoring to pick him off as they had Col. BAKER. Fortunately, they were at too long range.

Gen. McCLELLAN had not returned to Washington at a late hour this evening. It was ascertained that all the troops intended to operate against Leesburgh had crossed the river, and were encamped on the Virginia side.

PARTICULARS OF MONDAY'S FIGHT.

POOLESVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The following report of the battle at Ball's Bluffs, midway between Conrad's and Edward's Ferries, and opposite Harrison's Island, which occurred yesterday, has been gleaned from authentic sources:

On Sunday night Col. STEVENS, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, who had for some time guarded Harrison's Island with one company, ordered Capt. PHILBRICK, of Company H, and Quartermaster HOWE, of his staff, with a detachment of twenty men, to scout the Virginia shore in the direction of Leesburg. They closed from the island to the shore, and executed the order by approaching within three-fourths of a mile of Leesburg, returning to their starting-point about 10 o'clock at night, discovering, as they supposed, a small camp one mile or more from Leesburg.

On reporting to Col. DEVENS, the latter, with about 300 men, pushed forward, by direction of Gen. STONE, in the same locality, with orders to destroy the camp at daybreak and return, and Col. DEVENS remain with his command concealed, sent back word that no enemy was in sight, Capt. PHILBRICK'S company taking an advanced position while the remaining companies were concealed as as a reserve in case of an attack on the advance. When about a mile and a half from the river and 500 yards in advance of Col. DEVENS' reserve, Capt. PHILBRICK, acccompanied by Col. DEVENS in person, attacked and drove back a company of Mississippi riflemen, and then fell back to the reserve, concealed in the rear, on the appearance of a body of rebel cavalry. In the skirmish Capt. PHILBRICK had difficulty in getting near enough to the enemy for his smooth bore guns to have much effect, whereas the other used long range rifles on our forces.

At daybreak, and at the same hour that Col. DEVENS' command left the shore to make the advance, Col. LEE, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, sent over one company of his regiment, which remained on the shore to cover the return of Col. DEVENS.

Col. DEVENS maintained his ground, and was reinforced during the morning by three hundred more of his regiment, under Lieut.-Col. WARD. About 1 o'clock he was attacked by a considerable body of riflemen, who attempted to outflank him. Fearing they might be successful, and after resisting them for some time, Col. DEVENS slowly retreated, in perfect order to the river, where Gen. BAKER had arrived with a battalion of the California Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. WISTAR. Gen. BAKER then took command, first complimenting Col. DEVENS for his successful resistance to a superior force, and giving his command, now less than six huncred men, the right of the line of battle, the centre and left wing being formed of about three hundred of the Massachusetts Twentieth, under Col. LEE, and the California battalion, about five hundred in number, under Lieut.-Col. WISTAR. Two mountain howitzers, commanded by Lieut. FRENCH, and one piece of the New-York battery, commanded by Lieut. BRAMHALL, were in front of the centre, just previous to the commencement of the action.

The attack was commenced by the enemy on our right, but was soon directed more heavily to the centre and left.

For about two hours the battle raged terrifically, a complete shower of leaden hail pouring in upon us. Three several times the left of the line made an advance, but were compelled to return as often. The right was better protected, and held their position.

An order came from Gen. BAKER to throw two companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts to the centre, which was immediately executed. This produced the impression that the battle was going against us, but caused no confusion or dismay. The left was hard pressed, but remained firm. About this time the news spread that Gen. BAKER was killed. While in the act of pushing a cannon forward, with his shoulder to the wheel, he was pierced by six balls. He was evidently the object of the enemy's sharpshooters. After this there was a cessation of fire for a few minutes, during which Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany regiment, arrived with two companies, and he being the senior officer, the command devolved on him. In a short time it became evident to Col. COGSWELL that the day was lost, and he thought it best to cut his way through to Edwards' Ferry, where Gen. GORMAN was in charge throwing over reinforcements by direction of Gen. STONE, who was within sight of the battle-field at Edwards' Ferry, directing the general movements.

An order was now issued to transfer the Fifteenth Massachusetts from the right to the left, which was executed as calmly as a battalion drill.

Col. COGSWELL soon became satisfied of the impossibility of reaching Edwards' Ferry, as desired, and gave an order to fall back toward the river, which was executed as well as the circumstances would permit. They reached the river bank about 20 minutes before nightfall. Here the Fifteenth deployed as skirmishers along the shore. The only means of conveyance to the Island was a large boat, capable of carrying about forty persons, which was overcrowded and swamped. The troops remaining on the shore made a desperate resistance, and it is believed that the enemy took comparatively few prisoners in consequence.

Those who could swim plunged into the water, those carrying their arms who could, and others throwing them into the river to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. Some escaped by availing themselves of the darkness and the heavily wooded banks, but several are known to have been drowned in the waters of the Potomac. The behavior of our troops before a superior number of the enemy was marked as noble, brave and enduring.

Near the close of tne action, and after the day was irretrievably lost, the two recently-arrived companies of the Tammany Regiment made a desperate charge on, but were met with a terrific fire by the enemy. It is probable that a rebel officer was mistaken for one of our commanders, who appeared in front and gave the order to charge.

The brave Lieut. BRAMHALL, of the New-York Ninth Battery, lost one of his guns, and himself was wounded severely, but not fatally.

The gallant Lieut. FRENCH, of the Howitzer Battery, fired with his own hands four shots after the day was lost, and his men scattered. He was shot in the left breast and ankle, but not mortally wounded.

On reaching the island, which he did by throwing his sword and revolvers into the river and swimming across. Col. DEVENS at once posted thirty of his men so as to prevent any attempt of the enemy at pursuit. This force was subsequently augmented by the arrival there of other companies from the Maryland shore, under Col. HINCKS, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts. Col. DEVENS received a slight contusion in the breast from a musket ball.

The following are the killed: Commissioned officers of the Massachusetts Fifteenth—Capt. Rockwood Company A; Capt. Simonds, Company B; Capt. Bowman, Company C, (probably); Capt. Shudley, Company D; Second Lieut. Grant, Second Lieut. Tassal, Company E; Capt. Gatchell, Company K.

Wounded: Commissioned officers of the Massachusetts Fifteenth—Lieut.-Col. Ward, leg amputated; Capt. Sloan, Company F, slightly; Capt. Forehand, Company G; First-Lieut. Holden, Company G.; Capt Philbrick, Company H, slightly.

Col. LEE, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, and Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, are probably prisoners.

Lieut.-Col. WISTAR, of the California Regiment, is supposed to be mortally wounded.

As an instance of the weight and concentration of the enemy's fire, the clothing and equipments of Quartermaster HOWE, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, bore the marks of four distinct rifle shots, one ball passing through the crown of his cap and another flattening on the plate of his belt, yet he was uninjured.

Most of the wounded have been conveyed to their respective encampment hospitals.

The enemies force was very large. Their positions were well selected, from a familiar knowedge of the country.

There is no means, at present, of ascertaining their loss, but it must have been immense, as our artillery was served with terrific effect.

It is proper to state in connection with the foregoing that Gen. STONE'S orders to Gen. BAKER were to advance a brigade, including a battery, to the support of Col. DEVENS, and to attack the enemy in force, only in case of a knowledge of their inferior numbers and of his ability to defeat them, but under no circumstances to bring on a general engagement between the main forces of both sides.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

During a skirmish last evening, nearly opposite this point, Gen. LANDER received a painful flesh wound in his left leg. The ball has been extracted, and no danger to life or limb is apprehended.

Our pickets now extend a mile inland from Conrad's Ferry, and about the same distance up Goose Creek, occupying the bridge. They have also extended their posts one and a half miles up the river towards Conrad's Ferry.

The enemy evidently have selected our officers for the marks of their riflemen.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The following items are from the Washington *Star* of last evening:

On the advent of the news of the fall of Gen. BAKER, Gen. LANDER was immediately ordered to the scene of his death, being at that time making arrangements to proceed to a new command higher up the Potomac.

Yesterday, while engaged in reconnoitering, he was shot in the calf of his leg, but not seriously.

The disunion troops that attacked the force of Gen STONE, that had crossed the river up to that time Monday morning, outnumbered his five to one. That they were severely punished, and completely foiled, is evident from the fact, that while so greatly outnumbering ours, they failed to drive them all pell-mell into the river, which was the evident design of the rebel General, EVANS.

Yesterday afternoon, Gen. McCLELLAN, accompanied by a single aid, went up the Potomac to the scene of Gen. STONE'S action. He had not returned to headquarters up to noon to-day.

The latest intelligence from the Union Army in Virginia, near Leesburgh, received by the War Department up to this afternoon, announces McCLELLAN'S arrival at 8 o'clock last night, finding all quiet, and the commands of STONE and BANKS in excellent condition and fine position.

The remains of Col. BAKER have not yet reached Washington.

EVERYTHING QUIET LAST NIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

It appears from dispatches received to-night that Gen. McCLELLAN and Gen. STONE were all day on the Virginia side but returned at night to the Maryland shore.

There has been no picket firing to-day. All is quiet.

Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH was not in the fight, the rebel army being commanded by Gen. EVANS. The Secretary of War, in order to relieve the prevalent anxiety, has sent a special messenger to Edward's Ferry for a complete list of the killed and wounded, which, however, up to this evening had not been prepared at that point. The batallion commanded by Major PARRISH, attached to the California Regiment, was not in the engagement, being employed on picket duty at that time. Adjutant HARVEY, of that regiment, was wounded and taken prisoner.

The body of Col. BAKER was brought to this city at 6 o'clock this evening under an escort of his late command, and accompanied by several relatives and immediate friends. It was taken to the residence of Col. G. W. WEBB. His funeral will take place to-morrow. Col. BAKER was wounded by two balls in the head, one through the heart, one in the body, and another in the arm. After he fell the enemy endeavored to procure the body, but his friends after a vigorous contest succeded in bringing it away.

GENERAL ORDER REGARDING THE DEATH OF COL. BAKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

The Washington *Star* publishes the following official order, issued on the death of Col. BAKER:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 31.—The Major-General Commanding, with sincere sorrow, announces to the Army of the Potomac, the death of Col. EDWARD D. BAKER, who fell gloriously in battle on the evening of Monday, 21st of October, near Leesburgh, Va. The gallant dead has many titles to honor. At the time of his death he was a member of the United States Senate for Oregon, and it is no injustice to say that one of the most eloquent speakers in that illustrious body has been silenced by his fall. A patriot, zealous for the honor and interests of his adopted country, he has been distinguished in two wars, and has now sealed with his blood his devotion to the National flag. Cut off in the fullness of his powers as a statesman, and in the course of a brilliant career as a soldier. While the country mourns his loss, his brothers in arms will envy while they lament his fate. He died as a soldier would wish to die—amid the thick of battle, his voice and example animating his men to brave deeds.

The remains of the deceased will be interred in this city, with the honors due his rank, and the funeral arrangements will be ordered by Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY. As an appropriate mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the usual badge of military mourning will be worn for a period of thirty days, by the officers of the Brigade lately under his command.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Further Reports of Price's New Retreat.

THREE SUCCESSFUL FIGHTS WITH THE REBELS.

ROLLA, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Lieut. KIRBY, with fifteen men of Maj. WRIGHT'S Battalion, had another fight with 45 rebels, near Linn Creek, on the 17th—killing five of them, and wounding about a dozen. The result of Maj. WRIGHT'S march, from Rolla to Linn Creek, can be summed up as follows:

Three successful fights, in which 68 rebels were killed, about the same number was wounded, 87 prisoners taken and 123 guns, 15 horses, several yoke of oxen, wagons, and many other articles were also captured.

Gen. PRICE'S army was at Greenfield last Wednesday, still headed South.

Reports from Springfield say that Gen. McBRIDE, of the rebel forces, has resigned, and is on his way to that place to disband his division, and return home.

Col. TAYLOR, in command of the rebel forces at Springfield, recently issued a proclamation declaring that all Union men who had belonged to the Home Guard would be required to leave the country or go into the Southern army for the same length of time as they had served in the National army, and requiring a pledge from the Union men now there for the exemplary conduct of their friends who are absent from home.

The proclamation also prohibits the carrying of any more slaves South, as such a course is calculated to lessen the confidence of the people in the ability of the Southern army to maintain itself in Missouri.

SCRUTINIZING THE ACCOUNTS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

The *Democrat* learns that Gen. FREMONT has detailed Brig.-Gen. STRONG, recently appointed on his staff from New-York, to take up all the unsettled accounts and contracts of this Department, that everything may be searchingly scrutinised in reference to their final adjustment by the Secretary of War.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Departure of Land Forces for Annapolis.

From the Washington Star, Oct. 22.

The expedition from Annapolis sailed yesterday. Among the troops composing the portion of it that embarked there, are the following, viz.:

First Brigade—General VIELE commanding—New-Hampshire Third, on the *Atlantic*; New-York Forty-sixth, on the *Daniel Webster*; New-York Forty-seventh, on the *Roanoke*; New-York Forty-eighth, on the *Empire City*; Maine Eighth, on the *Ariel*.

Second Brigade—Gen. STEVENS, commanding. Roundhead Pennsylvania, five companies Pennsylvania Fiftieth, on the *Ocean Queen*; five companies Pennsylvania Fiftieth, Michigan Eighth, New-York Seventy-ninth, on the *Vanderbilt*.

Third Brigade—Gen. H. WIGHT, commanding. New-Hampshire Fourth, on the *Baltic*; Connecticut Sixth, on the *Marion* and *Parkersburgh*; Connecticut Seventh, on the *Illinois*; Maine Ninth, on the *Coatzacoalcos*.

Division and Staff, on the *Atlantic*.

In addition to these troops, we learn that quite as many more join the expedition at Old Point, having been quietly shipped to that end at New-York, Boston and elsewhere.

Where they are to strike no one outside yet knows.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of Tuesday afternoon says:

"The Federal fleet, consisting of twenty steamers, sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from Annapolis, and pointed down the Chesapeake. The steamer *Ben. Deford*, with horses, grounded at Horn Point, at the mouth of the Severn River, and had not got off at last advices. Whither the fleet is bound has not transpired."

In another paragraph, the same paper states that the fleet from Annapolis passed the steamer from Old Point about 8 o'clock on Monday evening, and doubtless reached the rendezvous early Tuesday morning.

Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, Saturday, Oct. 19—P. M.

The busy notes of preparation for the departure of the Annapolis fleet are now sounding, and before this reaches you the expedition will probably be nearly ready to sail. To stand upon the shore and cast your eye down the Severn River, even into the Chesapeake, and see the fleet of vessels at anchor, furnishes sufficient testimony as to the great strength of this new "Coast Survey" enterprise. One fact was as gratifying as it was surprising to a Massachusetts man, namely,—"the importance of old Cape Cod in this war;" for on each of the vessels about to take part in this great enterprise, they have had to draw on that portion of our State for a pilot. Each vessel, from the flag-ship down, is, or will be, when they sail, directed by one of those hardy navigators from the ocean arm of Massachusetts, whose long acquaintance with our Southern Coast fits them for the responsible position.

The *Ben Deford*, our Boston steamer, made her appearance in the harbor yesterday morning, announcing herself in readiness to take her place in the expedition. Paymaster PANGBORN is booked for duty on board, and I also noticed a well-known journalist from a Boston paper; so you will receive information from "on board" one of these days.

The Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment joined them to-day, thus ending the last hope which the Twenty-first Massachusetts has entertained of being "counted in."

Regiments continue to come from the North and West, and this P. M. we are looking for the regulars who have come from the Rocky Mountains, on their way to Washington. All who come through Baltimore speak loud in praise of the entertainment provided for them by the "Union Relief Association." The first Vice-President, Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, who has charge, has won hosts of friends by his devotion to his post. The soldiers who have recently entered Baltimore in fear, leave it in admiration, and, for one, I have thus far received nothing to censure from the people of Maryland.

Yesterday we had a brief visit from Gov. ANDREW, who at the same moment met Gov. HICKS, as each was entering the cars. One was from the Capital—the other was on his way to Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Rebels Gone from Columbus to New-Orleans and Mobile.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

A gentleman who arrived at Paducah to-day from Memphis reports that the arsenal and cannon foundry at that place were entirely destroyed by fire a few days since.

It is reported that a portion of the forces at Columbus, Ky., under Gen. POLK, have been sent to New-Orleans and Mobile. Only 600 rebels are now at Columbus.

OUR CAMP NEVIN CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPORTANT EVENTS NEAR AT HAND—PROBABLE ADVANCE OF BUCKNER—THE ARRIVAL OF HARDEE WITH REBEL REINFORCEMENTS—DANGER TO THE NATIONAL CAUSE, ETC.

CAMP NEVIN, NINE MILES BELOW ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

I have been meditating a trip to Camp Dick Robinson and the seat of war in the eastern part of the State, but a somewhat attentive study of the signs of the times has decided me to remain here for the present. Events are near at hand which will rivet the attention of the whole country upon this division with an eager interest, such as has not been felt since the first peril of the capital after the battle of Bull Run. It is certain, a fixed and absolute fact, which none but a madman can longer doubt, that BUCKNER'S late retreat from the southern bluff of Green River, the destruction of the magnificent railroad bridge across that stream, and various other steps of a like kind, which seemed to indicate a permanent retrograde movement, were intended only to blind and mislead our Generals. Indeed, it appears from an account given me this evening, by a lad who had just come through from Mumfordsville, that the rebels only intended to have a make-believe affair of it in blowing up the bridge, and did not wish to destroy it utterly. Some such mistake was made as that at Leipsic, in NAPOLEON'S day. They had the bridge undermined so that they could destroy it at any moment, and BUCKNER probably ordered the explosion of a keg of gunpowder, to make the country people around believe that he had blown up the bridge; but those to whom the business was intrusted misunderstood the command.

Whatever the explanation may be, it is certain that the regiment that had the bridge in charge are now being soundly cursed throughout the rebel army for their stupidity in blowing it up. Further, it turns out that BUCKNER'S advance only fell back some two or three miles. They pretended to draw in their pickets and outposts from several directions, but it is now ascertained that there was only a sham execution of the movement. The rebel pickets are in pretty nearly their old position, on this side of Green River. The roving, unattached, free-fighting horse, who swarm so about the rebel armies in the West, have certainly not become less saucy and confident since the pretended retreat. PRICE'S experience in Missouri shows that these fellows are always the first to be damped by ill fortune, and if there were really anything in BUCKNER'S late pretended fright, they would be the first to feel and exhibit it.

At the very time that BUCKNER was pretending to be scared out of his boots by the advance of ROUSSEAU and McCOOK to Nolin Creek, some twenty miles from Green River, he was receiving reinforcements which would make him stronger two to one, than they were. HARDEE has come over from Arkansas and joined him with a heavy column. It is said the ex-author of tactics brought 2,000 Indians with him. I have been unable to find out whether he really did so or not. A rather nervous old gentleman told me he actually saw them: but he may have mistaken the wild, embrowned demi-savages of the Arkansas frontier for aborigines. If they have brought savages into Kentucky, a brigade of free negroes should be formed and put into the field against them. Tennesseans, Mississippians, Alabamians are pouring north to join BUCKNER, and I know to a certainty that his force is now double our own and rapidly increasing. His late retreat then, was only a feint. Its object was to draw our forces south of Green River and crush them. Having failed in this ruse, he is just as certain to advance as the sun shines. I think it is likely that Paducah and Louisville will both be assailed at once. An advance is a vital necessity to the rebels, and not to advance would be worse for them than a defeat. Their army cannot be kept together without an advance. They subsist wholly by plunder, and must be constantly advancing in order to be maintained in the field. It is necessary for them to reach the Ohio River before Winter, and there can be no more doubt that they are now preparing for a desperate effort to do so, than there is of the sun's shining.

It seems to me that while this great danger is threatening us, we have no adequate preparations to meet it. I have long been painfully convinced that our people are blind, most wofully blind, to the true measure of the peril. An infatuated confidence cost the nation Bull Run. Must it cost us more? To say that the rebels are destitute of supplies of all kinds amounts to just nothing at all, for to fanaticism and military spirit destitution is only a spur to conquest. Look at the Saracens and the soldiers of the French Republic. The lean hand of famine will wave these wild Southern fanatics on to conquer or die. I cannot see in the prospect in Kentucky that rosy promise, that food for self-complacent security, which some affect to see. This way of underestimating the danger, and lulling the public energies and public vigilance into a false repose, is not only unworthy of any man, or any Press, that has any moral responsibility, but is a most egregious and mischievous mistake of policy. Especially in Kentucky at present is it fraught with disaster to the State and Nation.

It is announced in the newspapers—I hope not correctly—that the erection of Eastern Kentucky into a separate military department is to be followed immediately by active operations with a large army in that quarter. If this step be taken, not only are all the advantages which were promised by the cutting off of Eastern Kentucky from this department lost, but that measure will ruin us here. The mountains can and will defend themselves, and, that accomplished, every man, every gun, every energy should be concentrated upon the line of the Louisville and Nashville Road. I imagine that BUCKNER and JOHNSTON grin with delight as they hear of one fine regiment after another being thrown away among the mountains, which, strong by nature and unanimous Union sentiment, will never be in any serious danger, until all the rest of the State has fallen. The separation of the eastern from the western part of the State was a wise measure, because it promised to relieve the commander of this department from the embarrassment and perplexities of operations in two totally distinct and independent fields, and to leave him free to bring his whole mind and resources to bear on this vital line; but I say now, as the whole country

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

A Large Installment of Specie.

Mosquera Acknowledged by Panama.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 15th, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$5,000	Jno. B. Newton & Co.	$5,000
R. Meader & S. Adams	10,500	Am. Exch. Bank	5,000
Howland & Aspinwall	30,407	Jennings & Brewster	6,000
A. & P. S. Co.	10,521	J. G. Parker & Son	9,000
J. U. Coghill	10,000	W. Seligman & Co.	31,000
Roberts, Morrison & Co.	15,000	Ballin & Sanders	36,000
P. Naylor	10,000	Wm. Weller & Co.	12,000
Naylor & Co.	10,000	J. Weller & Bro.	11,500
Jamison, Bend & Co.	16,000	Eugene, Kelly & Co.	127,000
Neustadter Brothers	16,450	Kesley, Byrne & Co.	10,000
Scholl Brothers	28,700	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	55,621
J. Struss, Bro. & Co.	34,854	Hewston, Hastings & Co.	10,000
A. E. Hecht	4,275	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	20,550
Frank Baker	32,883	A. S. Patrick & Co.	30,000
American Ex. Bank	25,000	Jas. Patrick & Co.	281,000
M. O. Hawley	4,800	Wells, Fargo & Co.	2,300
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	15,000	Order	30,000
Metropolitan Bank	92,270		

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ribon & Munos	$1,250	B. Howard & Sons	$944
Mrs. J. Duke	3,800	Colgate & Hoffman	1,414
John Wilson	180	Wells, Fargo & Co.	2,300
Horace Ripley	930		

There is no news from the interior of New-Granada, except that the States of Cauca, Antioquia and Santander are now in arms against MOSQUERA. The Convention known as the Guadia-Murillo treaty passed the Legislature of the State of Panama on the 14th inst., and it was confidently expected that the Government would approve the same on the 15th inst.

This treaty virtually acknowledges the Government of MOSQUERA, in consideration of liberal concessions to the State of Panama. But if the Constituent Convention, which is to meet soon in Bogota, does not approve of this arrangement, (and the probability is it will not,) the whole affair will amount to nothing.

The Panama *Star and Herald*, of Oct. 10, says:

"We have received intelligence by the British steamer from St. Thomas, that the steamer *Sumter* is still cruising about among the Windward Islands, so it is not unlikely we may soon hear of her and the *Keystone State* falling in with each other.

The new United States Consul to Panama, Col. MCKEE, took charge of the Consulate on the 10th inst., and his predecessor, A. B. CORWINE, Esq., will leave this Isthmus on the *North Star*, for New-York, on the 15th inst.

The Pacific Railroad Company's bark *Golden Rule* arrived at Aspinwall on the 10th inst."

NEW-GRANADA.

The State of Panama Acknowledges Mosquera—Provisions of the Treaty—Consuls en route to South America.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

The Guardia-Murillo Convention, by which the State agrees to acknowledge Gen. MOSQUERA as the Executive of the National Government at Bogota, was approved by the Legislative Assembly yesterday. It needs the approval of Gen. MOSQUERA, Provisional President, to become effective. The vote stood 15 to 5—seven of the opposition declining to vote.

By the provisions of this Convention, the State of Panama becomes a member of the new pact made between MOSQUERA and the States of Cauca, Magdalena and Bolivar, last year, making seven out of the nine States which are now allied under the designation of the Republic of the United States of New-Granada. The instrument stipulates that all the rents, properties and rights, of the late Confederation in the State of Panama shall belong to the State on the same terms as were granted to the States of Cauca and Bolivar by the treaty of 10th September, 1860; that the decisions of the Superior Court of Panama shall be final, no appeal to the Supreme Court of Bogota being necessary; that, in case of disputes or difficulties between the other States of the Republic, Panama may remain neutral; and that the nation shall exercise no other control in the State save to collect a small yearly contribution toward the support of the General Government. This contract, if approved at Bogota, gives to Panama the rents derived from the railroad, say $50,000 a year, and also the rights of reversion, probably worth a million of dollars. It is by no means clear to my mind that MOSQUERA contemplated making this sacrifice, or that he will approve the act of his agent in making it it.

The Legislature has also voted to amnesty all political prisoners.

We have no later news from Bogota than dates of the 19th September, furnished you by last mail, and nothing new from the State of Cauca, which ARBOLEDA had temporarily wrested from MOSQUERA.

A portion of the Rio Hacheros, who were disarmed and sent to Aspinwall to be shipped to Santa Martha, have been allowed to return to Panama, and have been taken to Cauca, on the Pacific, they asking the privilege of going there, and there having been no vessel at Aspinwall to take them to their homes. I suppose the Government thought a few files of soldiers, more or less, could not advance the cause much of the faction now in arms against MOSQUERA in Cauca. Panama is now quiet, and will remain so, unless ARBOLEDA should find the means to stir up the enemies of MOSQUERA in the city, by sending a force of 500 men or so from Cauca to aid them, which it is not likely he will be able to do.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Iowa, brother of Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, lately appointed Consul to Callao, sailed for his post on the 9th inst. Mr. HOWARD, of Pittsburgh, Penn., appointed Consul to Chinandega, Nicaragua, will leave Panama for his destination to-day. Consul CORWINE, of Panama, goes home to-day, on the *North Star*. His successor, Col. ALEX. R. MCKEE, assumed the duties of his office on the 11th, both he and F. W. RICE, Esq., Consul at Colon-Aspinwall having received their *exequatur* from Gen. MOSQUERA.

The United States steam flag-sloop *Lancaster* is at Panama. Her old officers and crew, 285 in number, were relieved on the 10th, and go home to-day on the *North Star*. Flag-officer MONTGOMERY remains in command of the fleet. The French war-ship *Bayonnaise* sailed for Panama on a cruise last week. The British war-ships *Termagant* and *Tartar* are at Panama. The former ship will soon be relieved by the *Clio*. At Aspinwall, the United States brig *Bainbridge* is the only war vessel in port.

SOUTH AMERICA.

More Arbitrary Acts of President Castilla—The Approaching Election—Affairs in Chili, Bolivia and the Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Oct. —, 1861.

The semi-monthly mail steamship from the South Coast brought dates from Valparaíso and Santiago de Chili to Sept. 17, from Bolivia to Sept. 10, and from Lima and Callao to Sept. 28.

PERU.

President CASTILLA had dismissed all the naval officers who had refused to assist in the arbitrary and illegal expulsion from the country of Ex-President ECHENIQUE. The people, on their part, loudly condemned his violent action, and are very restive under his despotic sway. The election for President to succeed CASTILLA, who, by the Constitution, cannot succeed himself, was to come off in a month, and the persecution of ECHENIQUE by CASTILLA was making the former a prominent candidate. Gen. SAN ROMAN and Señor LA MAR are also prominent in the lists. Should ECHENIQUE be elected, his assumption of power would be opposed by CASTILLA, at the head of the army. Gen. PEZET's late election as Second Vice-President of Peru, which was supported with so much zeal by the Government, has been declared informal, and a new election is to be had.

An Argentine had been arrested in the interior and brought to Lima for trial, charged with being one of the persons who lately attempted to assassinate CASTILLA.

The newspapers of Lima are out with violent articles against FLORES and MORENO, the rulers of Ecuador, who, they say, propose an European protectorate over that State. They say that all South America will unite to prevent it by the sword. Gen. FLORES continues to strengthen Guayaquil, to oppose another Peruvian invasion, which he apprehends.

Business continues very dull at Lima and Callao, the guano trade this year being nearly extinct.

BOLIVIA.

The reports of revolutionary troubles in the south of this Republic are unfounded. The new Constitution—only the second that Bolivia has had within thirty months—was promulgated on the 25th, at La Paz.

CHILI.

The address of President PEREZ, on taking possession of the Chair of State, was very conciliatory, and had given satisfaction to both the Conservatives and Liberals, and especially to the trading community, who predict, from its tone, a smooth political sea for the next six years, and, consequently, a prosperous business to themselves and to the country. Señor MANUEL ALCALDE, a moderate politician, has been made Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs The Minister, in his report, regrets that the boundary difficulties between Bolivia and Peru have not been adjusted, and apprehends some trouble in closing them.

The Minister speaks of the annexation of the Island of St. Domingo to Spain, and says he has asked for information as to whether said annexation is a spontaneous act, or has arisen from compulsion, in order to determine afterward the line of conduct to be observed by Government. Perhaps this event, he says, of grave import to the South American Republics, will aid them to carry out the project of union so many times initiated, and which must so greatly influence the prosperity and respectability of each.

The Chilian Minister in Brussels has laid before the Belgian Government the papers relative to the affair of the American ship *Macedonia*, in compliance with the agreement submitting this question to the arbitration of his Belgian Majesty.

As to the satisfaction, says the Minister, demanded by the United States Legation, on account of the measures taken by the Valparaiso local authorities, in the beginning of the year 1859, with respect to the schooner *Townsend Jones*, the American Minister, being duly informed of the circumstances, has not hesitated to declare that he could not conscientiously continue to support that claim, and he regrets that the trust put by him in the statements of the parties interested should have led him to give the protection of the Legation to so unjust a demand. We may confidently hope that the United States Government, which has been informed of the circumstances, will render justice to Chili.

This was a claim for $200,000. The *Townsend Jones*, belonging to parties in New-York, was loaded with old George Law muskets, second-hand cannon, and other poor war material, and sent to Valparaiso, with the hope that the Government, which had the Gallo resolution on hand, would purchase the cargo at a high price. But the War Minister, finding much of the stuff unserviceable, refused to take it, whereupon the owners made preparations to take it to a port of the revolutionists for sale, under pretence of taking it to San Francisco. Thereupon, the Government embargoed the cargo, and hence the claim.

HARRY MEIGGS, who gained great notoriety in San Francisco some years since, by defaulting largely to the city and to individuals, has taken a contract to finish the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. He is to have five millions of dollars if the Government wishes to have it finished in four years, or five millions five hundred thousand dollars if it decides it shall be done in three years.

Business still continues dull in Valparaiso and throughout the country, and failures of merchants are frequent. Domestic produce generally is dull of sale. Flour has a downward tendency, and in large parcels would not bring above $2 87½ ₱ quintal, 6 months, for Santiago brands. Barley has sold as low as $1 88 the fanega. In Carolina Rice, 4,000 quintals sold at $8. Ordinary qualities of Lumber abundant, but there is a lack of finer descriptions. Copper in bars sells at $16 cash. Regulus, deliverable in Huasco, $6 50 cash. Nitrate of Soda, $1 53½. Freights to London, £4 10s. @£4 15s.; to Hamburgh, £5 10s.; to the United States, $16 ₱ English ton. Exchange on London 44½@45 pence per dollar. On United States 14@15 ₱ cent. premium, nominal.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Our dates from Buenos Ayres are only to Aug. 13, and from Mendoza to Aug. 30. The arbitration to prevent wars between Buenos Ayres and the Confederacy, offered by England, France and Peru, has been accepted by the Confederacy, and with a fair prospect, it seems, of success.

Our Public Schools—Salaries of Teachers.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read in the TIMES, this morning, an account of the last meeting of the Board of Education, and the mention of a proposal made at said meeting, I wish to ask a few questions; and perhaps by those questions awaken the sleeping interest of other teachers. The proposal was: "To have the salaries of teachers upon the average attendance of scholars." My first question is, what number is allowed as an average? As our schools are more or less crowded generally, I will divide into classes, and suppose fifty the average number of each. Allowing each department ten classes, this would give to the school 1,500 scholars; which is too many by several hundred if health were considered. But to return; we will call fifty the average number of each class. Now, there are more classes which count eighty than fifty; and if a teacher received $200 for fifty will the gracious "Board" increase her sala' ry in proportion to the addition of scholars? $200 for fifty scholars is in proportion to $4 for each one, and when the class is crowded to eighty, the teacher surely deserves the addition of $120. I think I see the conscientious "Board" shrug its narrow shoulders at this side of the question. But its conscience is not at all troubled when it proposes to deduct, for a few minutes' delay, a few shillings from the teachers' wages. One-sided justice this. It seems that august body cannot convene without some motion relative to the salaries of teachers. It is the seasoning of their official repast. Anything that can draw off a few dollars from the teachers' wages is a thing not to be treated lightly. And I would ask, further, do these same gentlemen pay this money out of their own pockets? Is not the City taxed for these salaries? Then let the teacher receive her due in quiet. I would say to all teachers who may read this, use every exertion to prevent this invasion of your rights. But as it is almost useless to appeal to teachers, I will appeal to the hearts of those who threaten invasion. School Commissioners, do you know that hundreds of our female teachers depend upon their salaries for bread for themselves, and often for the means of supporting a mother and sisters? And in view of this, would you, could you, take from them a little to gratify you, and make you seem still more exacting? Suppose a half-dozen of the scholars of a class are detained at home by sickness—perhaps absent a week or a fortnight—this poor teacher must lose a few shillings on those scholars, which would buy so many things needed at home. Have a kind thought for these—your own daughters may yet be obliged to teach.

I wish the public would wake from their inert state and take up the cause of the needy, wherever it may be. I cannot easily forget the injustice done to teachers before the Public and Ward School system was merged into one. Many a teacher can look back with me, on a time when, after six hours of faithful teaching, a janitor's duty was performed; and in Winter mornings fires were made by *teachers!* and all for the meagre pittance of $50 per annum. It is a shameful recollection. But, for the sake of humanity, and for the reputation of the "Board of Education of the State of New-York," I *hope* affairs will not assume such a mercenary phase as they did then. Let the teacher be considered as one deserving all praise—not as one of an inferior class—for her's is a worthy calling, and let her receive the reward of her labor.

Hoping this will meet the approval of many, I remain AN OLD TEACHER.

A Casualty in Philadelphia.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-BOILER—TWO MEN KILLED.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 21.

About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening an explosion of a steam-boiler took place at the extensive engine works of I. P. MORRIS & Co., on Richmond and York streets, Nineteenth Ward, causing the destruction of several buildings, the death of two men, and the injury of a third. The men had just quitted work, and nearly all had left the yard except the engineers, Messrs. PATRICK O'NEILLE, THOS. HIBBERTS and JOHN PARKER, who were in the boiler-room, a one-story room adjoining the principal foundry and workshop, in which there were three boilers, each twenty-five feet long and forty inches in diameter. The engineers had raked the fire from the furnaces, and at the time of the explosion O'NEILLE, the chief engineer, was engaged in squirting water from the hose into the fire-box. The boiler gave way on the top near the centre, and was torn in half, one end going about seventy feet south, knocking the engineer down and burying him beneath the wall, killing him instantly, it is supposed. This portion of the boiler knocked the end wall of the boiler-room down, and in its passage struck one of the iron casings for the turbine wheel at Fairmount, which weighs about 12,000 pounds, and broke it in half, at the same time throwing one portion of it against a small outbuilding, completely demolishing it.

The two Assistant Engineers being in front of this portion of the boiler, were thrown some distance, one of them, THOS. HIBBERT, having his leg broken, and receiving internal injuries, from which he died. PARKER was injured in the back, but not, it is supposed, fatally. The other end of the boiler went north, and passed through two one-story buildings—one used for the blowing engines, and the other as a brass foundry—demolishing the machinery as well as the building. This piece of the boiler was thrown about one hundred feet, and passed through three walls, and smashing a number of glass in the windows of the finishing building, over fifty feet west of the boiler-house. The two other boilers, one on each side of the exploded one, were removed from their foundations, the one on the west being thrown into the coal-bin, some fifteen feet off, demolishing the building entirely. The boiler on the east side was turned over, but not carried very far. The main building, to which these small houses were attached, escaped damage, with the exception of a small portion of the gable wall.

The chief engineer, PATRICK O'NEILLE, who was instantly killed, was cautioned, it is said, against squirting water in the fire chamber by the assistant engineer.

THOS. HIBBERT, who died some time after the accident, leaves a wife and two children. He resided in Palmer-street.

JOHN PARKER was removed to his residence in Salmon-street.

Workmen were engaged yesterday in removing the rubbish and cleaning out the engine room, so that operations may be commenced in this portion of the works at once.

The loss of the casting for the new wheel-house at Fairmount will cause some delay in the completion of that work; as a long time is required to prepare the mould for so large a casting.

The loss occasioned by the destruction of the buildings will not be very large, as they were only one story high. The boilers were completely overhauled some time since, and the exact cause of the explosion may perhaps be developed at the inquest to be held upon the bodies of those killed, to-day.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

FROM COL. CRITTENDEN'S HEADQUARTERS

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

COL. CRITTENDEN'S HEADQUARTERS,
Beyond Nolin Creek, Oct. 18.

We have positive information to the effect that the Three Mills, on the Little Barren River, have fallen into the hands of a party of two or three thousand rebels from BUCKNER's camp, who are devastating that section of country, and threatening an attack upon Greensburgh. Union men have been driven from their homes, their property taken, all that was useful to the rebels appropriated, and that which could not be employed to their benefit has been destroyed. The Little Barren and Green Rivers are at flood height, and cannot be forded at present.

The news of these outrages created intense excitement in Camp Andy Johnson, under Gen. WARD's command, and Col. HARLAN received this morning, at Lebanon, the following letter from Gen. W. T. WARD:

CAMP ANDY JOHNSON, NEAR GREENSBURGH,
Oct. 17, 1861.

Cols. HARLAN AND ANDERSON: This place is about to be attacked by two or three thousand rebels—one report says six thousand. They are now about twelve miles distant from us. I wish you both to start for my encampment immediately upon the receipt of this letter. Come to this point at once, to aid in its defence. Telegraph Gen. MCCOOK to send troops to me at once. We can defend this point with more ease than any other in my knowledge in this region.

I have about one thousand men fit for duty, and Col. B. C. GRIDER has half that number at Columbia, for which I have sent. W. T. WARD,
General Commanding Kentucky Vols.

The above dispatch was brought to Lebanon at 4 o'clock this morning by Gen. WARD's son, and within 30 minutes' time the commands of Col. HARLAN and Col. ANDERSON, and a number of citizens, were in motion for Camp Andy Johnson. The regiment under Col. WILLICH, at New-Haven, struck their tents today, and are ready to march to-morrow upon Greensburgh. For some days to come, therefore, all eyes will be turned upon Greensburgh.

I have just heard the details of a most villainous attempt on the part of a rebel named G. W. UPTON, of Upton's Station, twenty miles beyond Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to destroy the lives of Federal troops. Having become odious to the Union men of the neighborhood, he fled to the Southern Confederacy, but, previous to his departure, poisoned four barrels of whisky which he left in his cellar, with the hope that it would be seized and consumed by our soldiers. Whisky may be a fair bait for rebel troops, but Union soldiers are not so easily seduced to nibble at it. The diabolical attempt to destroy the lives of our gallant soldiers was thwarted, for the vile stuff was analyzed, the poison detected, and the villainous compound was thrown away.

AFFAIRS AT PADUCAH.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

PADUCAH, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

No enemy is near Paducah. The time has passed when it might have been attacked with any show of success, and it will henceforth relapse into a state of quietness, perhaps rivalling that of Cairo. The town is now surrounded by formidable defences, garrisoned by an effective and powerful force (about 7,000 strong) and ready for an assault. The defences consist of six forts or earthworks, on which are mounted cannon of heavy calibre, the whole forming a half circle around the outskirts of the city. Within the last few weeks Paducah's strength has been more than trebled, and a battle here is not at all probable. The enemy are at Columbus, themselves badly frightened, and Government will, I think, have to inaugurate what offensive movements occur. One of the most important of the preparations now going on, is that of fortifying the Marine Hospital. Immense earthworks are already completed partly around it, and will soon be finished entirely. Should an emergency occur, troops could retreat to this place and hurl defiance until starved out. Sixty-four-pound guns will be mounted there. The health of the troops is generally good, yet daily, almost, some poor fellow for the past week or two has met here that saddest of all fates, a death among strangers.

The gunboat *Conestoga* is now lying off the town. Yesterday she arrived from a trip up the Tennessee River, having ascended it for 65 miles. At that point Capt. PHELPS discovered Fort Henry on the bank a mile beyond, and as it appeared too strong for an attack, withdrew his boat. Several rebel pickets fired from the bank, but were sent scampering away by a round-shot. Fort Henry appeared to be composed of strong earthworks, on which heavy guns were mounted, while the surrounding camp spread over several acres of ground. At Eastport, some distance above, most of the boats formerly engaged in Tennessee traffic are lying. To defend the approach to these Fort Henry has been built. An excursion of the *Conestoga* up the Cumberland, found that river clear, for seventy miles above the mouth, of all secession craft. In regard to the skirmish that occurred a week ago between pickets here, it appears that the Federals were betrayed while asleep, by their secession sentinel, who had offered to keep guard. No enemy is now known to be in this vicinity. Gen. SMITH commands here. Means of transportation have been greatly increased, and a large number of Government wagons are lying around ready for use.

GEN. SHERMAN'S COURSE.

Correspondence of the Buffalo Express.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

Gen. SHERMAN declares that he shall endeavor to protect all loyal citizens, and shall molest no one, whatever his political opinions, provided he obeys the laws of Kentucky and of the United States. The General will protect the slave property of every Kentuckian, whatever his political opinions, so long as he commits no overt act of treason. For instance, he, last week, returned without reward a fugitive slave to his owner, JEFF. OFFORD, of Spencer County, who is a Secessionist merely in opinion, and pursues his usual legitimate business. Col. JAMES S. JACKSON, at Owensboro', acting under Gen. SHERMAN, likewise proclaims that all peaceable and quiet persons shall be protected; that only those who are in rebellion or aiding the rebellion against the laws of the country, will be arrested; and that all persons who have left their homes for fear of molestation are requested to return, and, no matter what have been their past actions or opinions, no action will be taken against them, provided they refrain in the future from taking an active part against the Government.

RUMORS FROM GREENSBURGH.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 2,

We conversed yesterday evening with a gentleman direct from the advance of Cols. HARLAN and ANDERSON, who informed us that Gen. WARD was falling back from Greenburgh, in Green County, to Campbellsville, on Saturday. Cols. HARLAN and ANDERSON were at Muldraugh Hill, about twelve miles from Lebanon. Rumors on the street are to the effect that the rebels, under ROGER HANSON, the fat and limping traitor, are now occupying Greensburgh. We do not believe these rumors, however, for on Friday last the rebels were on the south side of Little Barren River, and that stream, as well as Green River, was then so high as to render it impracticable to attempt to ford it.

CONSOLIDATING THE REGIMENTS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, Oct. 18, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.—The public service demands that the gallant men who have tendered their services to their State and Government, and are now in camp, shall be put into active service in the field at the earliest day possible.

It is now, therefore, ordered, by the direction of the Military Board, that all companies, parts of companies, independent or attached to any regiment now forming within this Commonwealth, not having the minimum number of privates (infantry 64, cavalry 56) on the 10th day of November next, will be brought together and consolidated into companies, with a view to a prompt organization of the companies into regiments, according to the provisions of acts of the General Assembly of the State.

Orders for consolidating fractional companies will be made, with a view, as far as may be practicable, of associating together men enlisted in the same neighborhood.

All persons authorized to raise companies or regiments will report from day to day the number of men enlisted by them respectively, *reporting only such as are actually in camp or quarters, and sworn into service.*

The order for consolidating the fractional companies will be made on the returns from recruiting officers, dated 10th November, 1861.

A failure for three consecutive days to report the number of men in camp, as directed by this order, will be considered an abandonment of the post by the officer in charge, and the authority given him to recruit will be at once cancelled, and another will be assigned to his place. By order,

JOHN W. FINNELL, Adjutant-General.

SUFFERING IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The Lexington *Observer* notices the arrival in that city of a band of refugees from Knox and Laurel Counties. Among them was Mr. VARNEY, a clergyman. He states that ZOLLICOFFER's men took from the stores, groceries and private dwellings everything they desired, but seemed to be more particularly solicitous for clothing, shoes, blankets, and provisions. They also took possession of and drove off all the live stock upon the farms in that country, and many persons had been robbed of all their horses, cattle, sheep and hogs that they possessed. They even went further, and, in the spirit of mere wantonness and brutality, they destroyed what they did not want, even to the clothing of the women and children. He says there are but three of the male inhabitants left in Barboursville, and they are permitted to remain there in security simply because they are Secessionists. The Union men have all been compelled to fly. He was at Col. GARRARD's camp last week, and he states that it is daily increasing in numbers, by men from the surrounding counties, but their efficiency as soldiers is rendered unavailable by reason of the inability of Col. GARRARD to supply them with arms.

A RAID OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Columbus (O.) Journal.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 19, 1861.

The latest news from Louisa, the County seat of Lawrence County, Kentucky, is rather alarming. It appears that on last Saturday night the rebels burned several houses of Union men in Louisa. The houses were fired by an advance guard, or by resident Secessionists, and the report is that some 5,000 rebels were marching to attack and occupy the town. Nearly every man in Louisa had gone down to Catlettsburg, in the adjoining County of Boyd, for aid to repel the rebels. Hon. LABAN T. MOORE, member of Congress from Kentucky, has been raising a regiment in Boyd County for some time, and it is probable that the programme of the rebels is to attack and break up his half-formed regiment. "LABE" is a fighting man, and he is surrounded by brave mountaineers who have trusty rifles, and, if attacked, there will be some rebel blood left there to pollute the mountain soil, and create a stench in the pure mountain air.

It is not certainly known whether these are the rebels that BRECKINRIDGE, PRESTON and others collected in Floyd County, or a new set of starved thieves from Virginia. It appears that there is an opening from Western Virginia into Kentucky, through what is called the Sounding Gap, and it is possible that these are a band of ragged fugitives from the disagreeable presence of Gen. ROSECRANS. There seems to be a good road from Sounding Gap to Petersburgh, in Floyd County, down the Sandy River Valley.

It is confidently believed by the Union men in the Sandy Valley that from three thousand to five thousand Union men there will fly to arms at once to repel the invaders. Col. LINDSEY, one of the best informed Union men in Kentucky, has already gone to Greenup County, on the Virginia border, to organize these handy and bold sons of thunder into regiments. I tell you that when these regiments are formed and ready for the field the rebels had better look out. Most of the counties in that region are strong for the Union—there are, however, a few exceptions, and it is in these exceptions that the rebels are congregating. It seems to me that the Union forces there will be able to swallow up all the rebels that can come against them.

The following obligation, executed by seventy-four citizens, worth more than one million of dollars, residing in and near Frankfort, Kentucky, will show the true loyal spirit that prevails here. Those who cannot carry a gun to the battle-field are ready and willing to support the wives and children of those who can, viz.:

SUPPORT OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The undersigned hereby pledge themselves to each other, and to the families of those who have or may hereafter volunteer from Franklin County, under the laws of Kentucky or of the United States, to do all in their power to protect, defend and supply with the necessaries of life, the families of such volunteers as may need assistance. Given under our hand this 28th day of September, 1861.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR KENTUCKY.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

From the Pittsburgh Post, Oct. 19.

Yesterday the wharf was a scene of bustle and activity, from early in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, when Gen. NEGLEY's Brigade took their departure for Louisville. The orders for moving the brigade reached Gen. NEGLEY on Wednesday night, and Thursday and Thursday night were occupied in preparing for the transportation of the men by river. For this purpose five steamboats had been chartered by Commodore W. J. KOUNTZ, who has charge of the transportation by river of troops and Government stores, viz.: The *Moderator*, *Aronaut*, *J. W. Hailman*, *Clara Poe* and *Sir William Wallace*.

The brigade was formed in Camp Wilkins, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and an hour later was on the levee, with all its equipments. The time occupied in the embarkation of the men was short, and in half an hour all were on board. It now became apparent that the five boats would not furnish sufficient accommodations for the entire brigade, and one more, the *Silver Wave*, was chartered, to which some of the men were transferred, giving them a little more room.

The guns, caissons, ammunition wagons and forges had been placed on the bows of the boats, and the shot, shell and other ammunition were being put on board, when some excitement was occasioned by a corporal's guard coming down with an intoxicated soldier under arrest, and there was a rush to the larboard side of the boats. At the same moment an artillery horse, which was being led up the stage plank of the *J. W. Hailman*, made a mis-step and fell to the ground at the water's edge, head foremost, breaking his neck and causing his death almost instantly. This caused a rush to the forward part of the hurricane roofs, and the immense weight on that of the *Sir William Wallace* caused it to give way, and precipitated all who were unable to retreat in time, some to the cabin deck and some to the boiler deck. The *Wallace* was occupied by a portion of Col. HAMBRIGHT's Lancaster regiment and the regimental band, which was on the hurricane roof, while the space in front of the smoke stacks, on the second deck, was crowded with soldiers, officers and privates. The roof fell, breaking away the front railing and crushing those underneath. One private was thrown, with his musket, to the boiler deck, but was fortunately saved by his weapon, which became entangled in the wheels of an artillery wagon at the bow, broke his fall and let him down easily on the deck. Col. HAMBRIGHT also narrowly escaped serious injury, as did several others.

Some twenty or thirty were scratched, but the following are all who received injuries of any consequence; Adjutant C. R. Frailey, of Col. Hambright's Regiment, was fearfully bruised and received a concussion of the brain, by which he was so much depressed that his recovery last night was a matter of doubt. Daniel Landis, a private in the same regiment, was thrown from the herricane roof to the lower deck, receiving a frightful wound on the head and serious injuries of the back. He was conveyed to a private house on Water-street, where he received medical attendance, but he was so seriously injured that it is feared the result will prove fatal. Corporal Michael Coyle, John Cramer and Chas. Heckler, privates, all of Company B, (we believe,) were more or less injured. Daniel Clemens, a musician, had his wrist broken, and Adam Bartch and F. Hepting, belonging to the band, were also injured, but not very seriously. Lieut.-Col. T. H. Duchman, and J. B. Chamberlain, hospital steward of the regiment, were slightly injured, the latter receiving a flesh wound upon the nose.

The skill of all the surgeons of the brigade was called into requisition, and the wounds of all the injured were promptly and carefully dressed, in the cabin of the *Wallace*. All the wounded were taken with the expedition, except Adjutant Frailey, Landis and Clemens.

The accident was the occasion of general comment, and the people were justly indignant at the treatment of the soldiers, who were crowded into such narrow quarters. Complaint among officers, soldiers and citizens was general, especially after the accident, and there was a universal desire to know who was responsible for the inhuman policy of packing five hundred men on a small steamboat, with artillery horses, gun-carriages, ammunition, stores, &c.; treating them, in fact, with less consideration than the Government stock daily transported toward Washington City.

According to our recollection, five boats were allotted to a regiment of 740 men in carrying troops to New-Orleans during the Mexican War, and now we find 3,000 men, an artillery and cavalry company, with their horses, and all the luggage, provisions and equipage of the Brigade crowded upon six boats, none of them very large.

It was 5½ o'clock when the wounded had all been properly cared for. Meantime the officers of Gen. NEGLEY's staff had all been sworn in by Capt. H. B. HAYS, of the regular army; the stragglers had been brought in, everything was on board, and the fleet was ready to start. The planks were drawn in, and, amid hurried farewells, the shrill whistles piped, the wheels turned and the boats moved off just at dark, while the cheers of the assembled multitude went up on shore.

The latest intelligence we had from the wounded, at 10 o'clock last night, was, that both Adjutant FRAILEY and LANDIS had recovered so far as to be considered out of danger, at least for the present.

TENNESSEE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. HARRIS.

The Nashville *Union and American* of Oct. 9 publishes GOV. HARRIS' Message, which was delivered to the Legislature on the day preceding. It is full of bitterness against the Union and the people of the North, who are accused of everything that is bad, the accusations resting entirely upon the assertion of the Executive. We make the following extracts from it:

"It is due to Tennessee to say, and it may be said without disparagement to other States, that our people have done more in the work of raising, organizing, arming and equipping an army than was ever before accomplished by any State in the same length of time.

Having no military organization, and almost without arms, and destitute of authority to raise troops or procure arms until the passage of the act of the 6th of May last; within less than two months from the passage of this act, thirty thousand volunteers were organized and thrown into the field. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the patriotic people of the State for the alacrity with which they rushed to the standard of their country upon the first intimation of necessity. I have been compelled to decline the services of a large number tendered in excess of the demand.

In addition to the Provisional army of the State, a number of regiments have been raised for Confederate service, making in the aggregate thirty-eight infantry regiments, seven cavalry battalions and sixteen artillery companies, which Tennessee has contributed to the common defence.

The duty of furnishing arms, munitions and the means necessary to clothe and subsist the Provisional army devolved upon the Military and Financial Board. Cut off from Northern markets, and Southern ports blockaded, they found it difficult, if not impossible, to procure either arms or munitions to any considerable extent, by purchase in the market. The Board, therefore, adopted all practicable means of stimulating private enterprise to produce those articles of indispensable necessity within our own limits. They established an armory at Nashville for the manufacture of arms, and made liberal contracts with various companies for the casting of cannon, the purchase of army guns to be manufactured in Tennessee, and delivered at different times within the year, from which sources we have for some time past been receiving about two hundred and fifty guns per week. They have also made liberal advances to manufacturers of powder, to enable them to increase the capacity of their machinery to the highest degree of efficiency, and, under the supervision of SAMUEL D. MORGAN, Esq., established a percussion cap factory, which has already yielded to the Confederate States more than twelve millions of caps, and is now producing over two hundred and twenty-five thousand per day.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE AFFAIRS AT LEBANON AND LINN CREEK.

HEADQUARTERS FREMONT BATTALION CAVALRY,
CAMP MCCLURG, Oct. 15, 1861.

GENERAL: At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, my commaud left Camp Grogus in advance of the column, in the following order: A detachment of thirty men, well mounted, from Company A, 500 yards on the extreme right; five mounted sentinels at the respective distances of 100 yards from each other, reaching back to the head of the column; twenty scouts, each on the right and left flanks, to march in line with the head of the column, with instructions to allow no one to pass forward or ahead of the column. Then we moved forward, feeling our way, without any incident worthy of note until 11½ o'clock, on our arrival at ALEX. BERRY'S, five miles souiheast of this place. I then learned there was no doubt but that Linn Creek was occupied by rebel forces, and rumor said that 2,000 had arrived the day before. I at once resolved to strike them with all the available force I had, leaving out the skirmishers and a sufficient force to cover the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, then in my rear. I immediately sent forward two scouts in citizens' dress, to go into the town, take observations, and report to me one mile out before I arrived. I then called out Company D, Capt. CROCKET, myself taking the right, and ordered a descent upon the town, in double-quick. Arriving at the point to meet the scouts, I called a halt. The scouts not having returned, led me to suppose that they were detained. I soon learned, however, just from town, that there was a company of rebels, commanded by the notorious BILL ROBERTS, then in town; and also that the notorious Sheriff, Mr. CUMMINS, was at home in town. I at once made the preliminary arrangements, and ordered a double quick march, with instructions to arrest the whole camp and all the men in town. We arrived at 1 o'clock P. M., and at once surrounded the whole place, and demanded an unconditional surrender. The notorious Captain and a few of his followers, as well as his wife, broke from some of the buildings, fired on our troops and attempted to escape. I promptly ordered them fired on, which was as promptly executed. Some fifty random shots were fired, but owing to the fences, buildings and other means of cover, none were killed, and but one slightly wounded on the rebel side, none hurt on our side. The scene was a wild one—the activity of the cavalry in guarding the avenues of the place, arresting the rebels running to and fro, the screams of the secesh wives, daughters and children, the firing from both sides echoing from the bluffs on either side, made the whole thing look frantic. However, at the end of thirty minutes, the town was restored to its usual quiet and secesh under guard. Every member of Company D behaved well. Capt. CROCKETT and Lieut. KIRBY executed every order with promptness and bravery, the men without exception acquitted themselves to my entire satisfaction. The result of our descent was as follows:

The capture of properiy and prisoners, WM. J. ROBERTS, Bandit Captain.

D. L. LAMUIR, Capt. A. C., Sixth Division M. S. G.; W. CAROL, Second Lieutenant.

J. M. CYRUS, Forage Master.

Privates—N. Ellison, T. Jackson, W. M. Itson, J. Itson, R. D. Itson, B. Itson, W. P. Gordon, M. J. Hall, H. C. Richardson, E. B Jackson, C. Jackson, R. A. Roberts, D. Moulden, A. T. Loveall, W. M. Thurman, Geo. Carrell, J. W. Coffee, R. Greenville, Stephen English, Bazell Rose, R. Wines, W. A. Stephens, P.

may also come within the scope of the powers which the Court is required to exercise.

That citations, monitions and warrants are the processes by which this jurisdiction is exercised.

That the libelants may sue out monitions against Wortham & Co., or their agents, and against Brown Brothers & Co., to pay into Court the difference between the value of the coffee delivered to them respectively, and the amount of the bonds given by them respectively on such delivery.

For libelants, Mr. Upton; for claimants, Mr. Burrill.

Practice—Motion to Strike Out Answer as Sham.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard

Corbett vs. *Eno et al.*—This action was upon a promissory note, made, as alleged, by the defendants as partners. The defendants constituted a firm of four members, three of them general partners, and the fourth a special partner. The general partners set up for a defence that the plaintiff was not the real party in interest, nor the lawful holder and owner of the note. This answer was verified upon information and belief. Motion was made to strike out the answer as sham.

The Court rendered the following opinion, which will more fully explain the facts involved:

BARNARD, J.—The complaint is on a promissory note alleged to be made by a firm composed of the four defendants, three of them being general partners, and the fourth a special partner. The general partners answer. The only averments in the answer which raise any issue, are: "They deny, on affirmation, that the note mentioned in the complaint was at any time for value transferred to plaintiff, and deny that plaintiff is the owner and holder of the note; and to the contrary thereof they aver that such note is, and at the commencement of this action was, lawfully owned by Orlando Bogert and Robert H. Corbett, and that they are, or one of them is, the real party in interest."

Motion is made to strike out the answer as sham.

The first question that arises is whether an answer containing a general denial of a material allegation in the complaint can be stricken out as sham. The Court of Appeals, in People *vs.* McComber, (18 N. Y. Rep., p. 315,) have decided that it can be, and I am not aware that that Court has either reversed or modified its decision made in that case. It is consequently of binding authority. The next question is, are these averments false? The plaintiff moves on the affidavits of Orlando M. Bogert and Robert H. Corbett, (who are alleged by the answer to be the owners of the note and the real parties in interest,) and they both swear that they never at any time, either separately or jointly, owned said note, in whole or in part, and that they have no interest in the action, or prosecution, or result thereof; and Cooper E. Corbett swears, of his own knowledge, that the plaintiff is the lawful holder and owner for value. To meet these affidavits the three answering defendants have made an affidavit wherein they swear simply that the denials in the answer, and the averments of the ownership of the note, (which denial and averments are above extracted,) are made on information and belief; and that they verily believe each and every such denial and averment to be true. Averse as I am to striking out answers as shown, I still think this motion should be granted. When the matters alleged in defence are stated on information and belief, and a motion is made to strike out the defences as shown upon affidavits made by those who must necessarily be possessed of the requisite knowledge showing the matters to be false, it is incumbent on the defendant, in his answering affidavit, to show at least the sources of his information, and to show that there may at least be a bare possibility of his allegations being true. The Court cannot assume that there is any such possibility, when parties having the requisite means of positive knowledge swear positively to a fact, and such oath is only met by a party swearing generally that he is informed differently. Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Another Judgment Sought Against the City.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hogeboom

Breuner & Clark vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiffs claim that they are entitled to recover $20,000 damages of the City, by way of compensation for the alleged loss of their vessel, the *King Phillip*, which was wrecked upon an old pier, off Ward's Island, in 1858.

The ground of the claim is that the City should have removed the nuisance upon which the vessel was driven and wrecked—and that, not doing so, it is liable.

The Corporation sets up as a defence that this pier or abutment, of which the plaintiffs complain, is a portion of an old bridge built in accordance with an act of the Legislature of 1807, and that the City never had anything whatever to do with it. The bridge was made under the authority of the State, and not by the City.

Case still pending.

D. D. Field for plaintiffs; H. H. Anderson for City.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Henry Franks, 26 years, a native of Germany, pleaded guilty to false pretences in passing three one dollar bills of a worthless Tennessee Bank upon Catharine Smith, of No. 223 Stanton-street, receiving therefor pennies in change. The prisoner, who has two more indictments for the same offence standing against him, was remanded for sentence. James H. La Grange, 35 years, British subject, pleaded guilty to obtaining a diamond ring, valued at $65, from Freeman & Bennett's store, No. 825 Broadway, by false pretences—the accused having presented a check in payment for the same on the Bank of America, where he had no funds on deposit. Remanded for sentence on Saturday. George E. Williams, 26 years, native of England, was tried for grand larceny, in stealing clothing and money from his fellow-boaaders, at No. 16 Harrison-street. Remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Park Bank vs. *Tilton.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Solomon et al. vs. *Cornell and others.*—Motion denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Corten vs. *Koezley.*—Demurrer to portions of the answer overruled with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 23, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94⅛	5	N. Y. Central R...	77⅛
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	84	800	do...	77⅜
4,000	do...	83⅞	250	do...	s30 77
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Reg.	83	100	do...	s60 76⅞
4,000	Ky. State 6s...	76	100	do...	b30 77⅛
3,000	do...	s30 75	10	Erie Railway...	31⅜
5,000	Ga. State 6s...	64⅜	125	do...	b30 31⅜
10,000	Mo. State 6s...	43⅜	50	do...	b15 31¾
5,000	do...	43⅜	161	do...	31¾
15,000	do...	43⅜	50	Erie Railway Pref.	51½
500	La. State 6s...	56	100	do...	51
2,000	Cal. State 7s...	81½	100	do...	51¾
7,000	do...	81	50	Hud. Riv. R...	s60 35½
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B., '83	85	100	Harlem Railroad...	12¾
2,000	Hud. Riv. S. F. B.	96	250	Harlem R. pref'd...	31¾
1,000	M. C. 8 p.c. 1st M.	93	30	Stonington Railroad	55
	S. F. Com. Bds.	96	100	Reading Railroad...	35½
4,000	C. B. & Q. 8 p.c.b.	92¾	100	do...	s20 35
1,000	M. S. 2d M. ass'd	60	8	Mich. Cen. R...	49
7,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	83¾	50	do...	48¾
2,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f. b.	76	100	M. S. & N. I. R...	18
100	Butch. & Drov. B'k.	103	100	do...	b15 18
8	Hanover Bank...	70	350	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	65½
10	Market Bank...	83	50	do...	s15 65¼
20	Canton Company...	9¾	100	do...	s60 65
150	Pac. M. S. Co...	b30 92	40	do...	65¼
21	do...	92¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R...	10¾
100	do...	92⅝	50	Gal. & Chic. R...	s30 69¾
50	do...	s30 92¾	50	do...	69⅞
10	do...	92½	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 35½
50	Chic. & R. Isl. R...	60¾	100	do...	35⅞
50	Chic. Bur & Q. R.	62⅜	150	do...	35¼
50	do...	62½			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia State 6s.	46	15	N. Y. Central R.	77¼
6,000	Missouri State 6s.	43½	100	do...	b10 77½
3,000	N. C. State 6s...	59¾	100	do...	s60 76⅞
1,000	do...	59¾	50	do...	s30 76⅝
5,000	do...	60	50	do...	77⅛
1,000	La. State 6s...	56	15	Erie R. Pref...	s60 50½
1,000	Mich. State 6s...	83	75	do...	51
2,000	Ill. Coup. Bs. '70.	82½	200	Erie Railway...	31
5,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs	77	100	M. So. & N. I. R...	17⅞
30,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d M.	29	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	37
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds.	88¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	64⅞
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83¾	100	do...	65
20	Park Bank...	94	50	Gal. & Chic. R...	s4 69⅞
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 92	240	Clev. & Tol. R...	35¼
50	do...	b30 92½	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	s30 50⅜
50	Hud. Riv. R...	s15 35¾	250	do...	50⅜

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was generally quiet to-day. The changes in prices were not material either way. At the very close this afternoon, the quotations were fully equal to the closing rates of yesterday, with little or no disposition to press sales. The printed list of sales at the Board are supposed to have been influenced adversely by the action of yesterday, which looks to the enforcement of the rule of the full commission of one-quarter of 1 ℔ cent. on the par value of all Shares and Bonds. That the amount of business done at the Board was thus diminished there is little question, but that prices current at the Board or on the Street were materially affected is not made so manifest by the closing tone of the market on the Street, where the heaviest share of the speculative transactions is now likely to be made until the silly experiment of yesterday is given over, as nearly everybody outside the Board is predicting it will be in less than ten days. Much surprise is expressed that a majority of the Board should have been led into the false position of yesterday by certain members who were never suspected of living upon their commissions, but also as mere jobbers on the ups and downs of the market, are supposed to have an immediate interest just now in driving business from the list of sales, as officially printed for the public eye. The matter, however, will correct itself in a few days. Meanwhile, few or no operators at the Exchange, who have been in the practice of having their business done on lower terms than the rule now attempted to be made inflexible, will submit to the change, while the Ante-Rooms of the Stock Board and the whole Street can be availed of to fill their orders on the usual terms.

The closing prices this afternoon were as follows:

Central	77⅛	Pacific	92¾
Erie	31⅛	United States 6s, '81..	94¼
Toledo	35⅜	Missouris	43⅝
Rock Island	50⅞	Mich. Southern	18
Galena	70	Mich. Central	49

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Stocks. Prices generally continue to improve; Park, Butchers', Corn Exchange, and Importers' are higher than yesterday:

New-York	88	Bank of the Republic..	84
Manhattan	116	Bank of North America	84
Merchants'	91	Hanover	78
Mechanics'	96	East River	80
Union	86¾	Market	80
City	103	Shoe and Leather	85
Phœnix	88	Corn Exchange	86
Tradesmen's	92	Continental	74
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Marine	80
Commerce	83	Importers' & Traders'	89
Broadway	110	Park	95
American Exchange	84		

The following are the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	92¾	C., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	92¾
N. Y. Cen. subscription	88	Mich. So. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100¾	Mich. So. seconds, 7 ℔ c.	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	M. So. assn'd bs.	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	100¾	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F.	79¾
Erie firsts, '68	104	Pac. R. 7s, guaranteed	89
Erie seconds, extension	99⅞	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c.	98¾
Erie thirds, '83	84⅞	T. H. & A. firsts	60
Erie fourths, '80	76	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ℔ c.	28
Erie fifths, '88	68	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Hudson firsts, '69	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	38¾
Hudson thirds, '75	80	Han. & St. J. firsts	28
Hudson convert., '67	71	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	Gal. & Chi. seconds	90
Harlem thirds, '68	74	Chi. & R. Island firsts	90
M. Cen. 8 ℔ c. 1s, '82	92	L. E. & Wabash seconds	40
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c. 1s	96	Clev. & Toledo firsts s. f.	75

Since the sailing of the *Asia* the Foreign Exchange market is quiet. The heavy Export clearances of Domestic Produce this week have improved the supply of Merchant Bills, while the demand for Bankers' Exchange on London is supposed to have been increased by a Government credit placed with Messrs. BARINGS, to pay for Army blankets recently purchased in England. This credit is understood to be something short of £200,000 sterling. The rates on London closed, for the *Asia*, at 107½@107¾, steady. The market for Money is less active among the Brokers to-day, owing to the rather diminished volume of business on the Stock Exchange. The rates are 6@7 ℔ cent. The belief that a great battle is impending on the Potomac has somewhat checked operations in the National 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan. The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $423,353, including $279,972 for Treasury notes and $69,000 for customs; payments, $1,056,971, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $5,748,836.

The following is a reported statement of the subscription to the National Loan received at the office of JAY, COOK & Co., Philadelphia, up to present time:

For the week ending Sept. 13	$821 799 36
For the week ending Sept. 28	856,185 15
For the week ending Oct. 5	409,298 01
For the week ending Oct. 12	213,981 27
For the week ending Oct. 19	516,214 72
Total	$2,817,378 52
Yesterday was added	100,600 00
Total	$2,917,978

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in October, were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$23,024	$18,337
Freight	42,609	49,849
Total	$65,633	$68,186
Increase	$2,552	

The following sales of Stocks were made at auction this afternoon by ADRIAN H. MULLER, by order of JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of the State of Illinois:

$120 coupons Louisiana 6's, due April 1, 1861	60
70,000 Minnesota 8's, 1867	67⅜@75⅛
40,000 Missouri 6's, 1886, and coupon July, 1861	43¾@43⅞
40,000 Tennessee 6's, 1892, and coupon July, 1861	42½

WILLIAM H. COX, who for many years has been book-keeper and transfer clerk of the Mechanics' Bank, of this City, was unanimously elected Cashier this morning, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of GIDEON DE ANGELIS, the late Cashier.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday, says:

"On Saturday an important case was argued before his Honor, Judge DRUMMOND, in the Circuit Court of the United States, now in session, wherein JAMES T. SUTTER and DAVID HOADLEY are the plaintiffs, and the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company and Moss, HARDING and others are defendants. The suit was brought to foreclose the first mortgage bonds of the Company, involving an amount of three millions of dollars. This was a final hearing, and came up on motion of the defendants' counsel to dismiss a cross bill filed by the Railroad Company and Moss & Beasley. The arguments in the case were made by Hon. JAMES F. JOY, of Detroit, for plaintiffs; J. L. JERNIGAN, Esq., of New-York City, for defendants. Messrs. WALKER, VAN ARMAN & DEXTER, of this city, are the resident counsel for the plaintiffs. The Court has the case under advisement."

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement, which appears elsewhere, relative to the payment of the past due coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company.

MESSRS. THOMPSON & BROTHERS quote currency and specie thus:

CURRENCY.

	Dis.		Dis
New-England	—@ ¼	Baltimore	⅜@ ½
New-York State	—@ ¼	Virginia (Wheeling)	10@12
East New-Jersey	—@ ¼	Kentucky	—@1
West New-Jersey	—@ ¾	Illinois	5@50
Pennsylvania	1¼@1¾	Missouri	15@50
Philadelphia	—@ ¼	Michigan	—@1
Ohio and State Bk. of Indiana	½@ ¾	Canada	⅛@1
		Wisconsin	3@60

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	$1 03	Guilders	39
Spanish Dollars	1 08	English Silver	4 70@4 75
Five-franc Pieces	96	Species	1 06
French Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish Silver, ℔ oz.	1 19

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 82	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 96
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Spanish Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 81	Patriot Doubloons	15 40
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83	Gold, Am. Old..5 ℔ c. prem.	

The Admission of Grain into Portugal.

The following important dispatch from our Minister to Portugal, in reference to the admission of American grain into that Kingdom, was received by the last steamer:

MR. HARVEY TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LISBON, Sept. 26, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith translations of two acts passed at the recent session of the Cortes, which the King has approved and now caused to be published, that are of some interest to the people of the United States.

The law in regard to the admission of cereals was modified after my dispatch No. 14 was written, and does not include flour in the authorization, but, as will be seen, is confined to wheat, rye, barley, oats in grain. As the requisite information has not yet been obtained from the civil Governors of the Provinces, in regard to the extent of injury to the crops, the necessary decree for opening the ports is still reserved by the King. Little doubt is entertained, however, but that it will be issued.

Private letters from well informed sources speak with great positiveness of shortness of cereal crops in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Italy, and all answers to the inquiries made here concur in representing that Portugal will suffer correspondingly, and perhaps, in even a larger ratio than the others.

The Cortes has for several years successively authorized the Government to admit cereals as a precautionary measure, and it has generally been exercised to a greater or less extent. The grain crops appear to be touched with the disease, or something like it, which has so seriously injured the vine. I am Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS. E. HARVEY.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

DON PEDRO, by the grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, etc.:

We make known unto all our subjects that the General Cortes has decreed, and we sanction the following law:

ART. 1. All foreign vessels of coasting-trade which, measuring up to fifty tons burden, shall take the Portuguese flag, and be destined for the coasting-trade in the province of Cape Verd, are hereby freed from paying the duties imposed by the law of 12th of August, 1852.

ART. 2. When the vessels referred to in the preceding article shall leave the coasting-trade of Cape Verd, and take to some other, they are previously to pay the duties marked in the law of 12th of August, 1852.

ART. 3. All legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

We, therefore, etc.

PALACE NECESSIDADES—The King.

10th September, 1861. CARLOS BENTODA.

[The great seal of the Royal Arms.]

DON PEDRO, by the grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, &c.:

We make known unto all our subjects, that the general Cortes have decreed, and we sanction the following:

ART. 1. Government is authorized to decree the importation of foreign cereals—wheat, rye, barley and oats, in grain, and baked bread of wheat or rye—through the inland and maritime ports of the Kingdom, up to the end of the month of April next. To wit: All cereals thus admitted are only to pay the same duties as are charged on home creals when dispatched for consumption.

ART. 2. Before making any use of the present authorization, Government must consult the civil Governors of the Kingdom, and likewise the Consul General of Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures, as well as the Councils of districts.

ART. 3. After the time designated by the present law, such cereals will still be admitted, regarding which proof shall be given before the Government and the competent fiscal department, that they left direct the port of their shipment for the close of this Kingdom in sufficient time to have arrived here within the specified date, in case of a regular voyage.

ART. 4. Government will give an account to the Cortes of the use made of the authorization conceded by the present law.

ART. 5. All legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

We therefore ordain that all the authorities to whom all knowledge and execution of these presents doth pertain, to comply and observe the same, and cause the same to be complied with and observed as therein mentioned. Let the Councillors of State, Minister and Secretary of State for Finance, and the Minister and Secretary of State for Public Works, Commerce and Industry, cause these presents to be printed, published and distributed.

Given to the Palace of Necessidades the 11th Sept., 1861.

[The KING with royal sign.]

ANTONIO JOSE D'AVILA,
SHINGRO AUGUSTO VELLOSO DE HORTA.

[The seal of the Royal Arms.]

Something About Naval Stores.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 23.

The term "Naval Stores," it may be well to explain for the information of uncommercial people, includes principally Tar, Pitch, Resin and Turpentine.

TURPENTINE—The Turpentine manufactured in the United States is of two species, the Common and Venice, both of which possess the same general and chemical properties. Common Turpentine is a resinous juice which exudes from the Scotch fir, or wild pine, the trees beginning to yield it when about forty years old. The bark of the tree is pierced, and the Turpentine flows out in drops, which fall into a hole previously dug at the foot of the tree. It is purified by being filtered through barrels, the bottoms of which are perforated. Venice Turpentine is the produce of the larch, and is obtained by boring a hole into the heart of the tree, about two feet from the ground. Into this a small tube is fitted, through which the turpentine flows into vessels prepared to receive it. It is more fluid, and is not so unpleasant to the smell and taste as the common Turpentine.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—Both of these species of turpentine are dissolved in rectified spirits or pure alcohol, and by distillation yield the spirits of turpentine of commerce. In November last spirits of turpentine sold in this City at 38 cents ℔ gallon, on sixty days' credit. Shortly after it rose to 45 cents, and has since been sold at $1 75. Several small vessels, however, have succeeded in running the blockade and bringing in a cargo from North Carolina, and, as a consequence, prices range at present at $1 50@$1 75, or thereabouts, but with a very fair prospect of a rise. The manufacture of the article in the State of Alabama has only been commenced within the last eight years, and although on a very limited scale at first, the annual product had latterly reached at least two millions of gallons. In North Carolina (which has principally supplied this port,) the business has been carried on for a much longer time, and it is estimated that the annual product must now reach 1,500,000 barrels, or upwards of $26,000,000. "Soft" Turpentine now commands, in Philadelphia, the enormous figure of $10 per barrel. To instance the decrease in the supply of Spirits of Turpentine, in this market, we may avert to the fact that but twenty-five barrels were exported from this city during last week, while during the same time last year sixty-four barrels were exported. For the above reasons, it became necessary to cast about for a substitute for Spirits of Turpentine. Such a substitute has at length been found, by Alchemy's divining rod, in the hitherto obscure and almost unknown substance of benzine.

BENZINE A SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.—Benzine, generally termed by chemists "benzoie," (although either is proper,) is thus defined by WORCESTER: "A fluid composed of twelve equivalents of carbon, and six of hydrogen, and prepared by distilling one part of crystalized benzoic acid, with three parts of hydrate of lime. It may also be obtained from coal-tar and whale-oil. It is used for producing artificial light, and for the manufacture of varnishes." The benzine which our Philadelphia neighbors are using is made entirely of coal-oil obtained from the wells of this State. It is a clear fluid, like alcohol, without color, very volatile, and possessing an ethereal odor. Suitable as benzine has been found as a proxy for spirits of turpentine in commerce, it is lacking in many of the chemical elements of that article, and cannot be subsituted for it in the manufacture of camphene, burning-fluid, &c. All of these articles have consequently risen in price, and if not actually "superseded," through the necessities of the public, and the agency of beneficent science, they must continue to be sold at rates which will place them beyond the reach of many of the poorer classes. In either case, there will be fewer persons innocently burned to death per week.

THE OIL OF TURPENTINE.—The oil of turpentine may almost be said to constitute one of the necessaries of commerce. It is very extensively used by house painters, and enters into the composition of varnish. It has been sometimes alleged that it also enters surreptitiously into the composition of gin, but on this point we are not allowed to dwell. Oil of turpentine is the essential oil drawn from the crude article by distillation, and the residuum is what is known as

RESIN.—When the distillation is continued to dryness, common resin is obtained. But when water is mixed with the yet fluid mass, and the whole violently agitated, it is called yellow resin. Resin is one of the most indispensable of the naval stores. Like turpentine, resin has of course been largely produced in the now disaffected portion of the Union. The principal States entering into its production would seem to be North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. The former, in 1860, produced upwards of 3,200,000 barrels of it, representing an aggregate value of nearly $20,000,000; while the latter-mentioned State produced at least 200,000 barrels, the value of which has been estimated upwards of $1,000,000. Much of this resin was shipped to the manufacturing cities and towns of the North. Common resin has advanced to $4 75@$5 50 ℔ bbl.; medium grades are selling at $5@$6 do., and the finest quality commands a price of $7@$8 50.

TAR.—This is an article of considerable commercial importance, and has hitherto formed one of the principal export staples of the South. It is largely produced in North Carolina, (especially at Wilmington,) Alabama, and Georgia. England, Scotland, and Holland have always been the largest consumers of American tar, the former nation during the past year probably receiving upwards of 40,000 barrels.

PITCH—Is a resinous substance, constituting the residuum when the volatile portions of tar are driven off by heat. When warm it is soft and sticky, but becomes solid and brittle when cold. Pitch is now selling in this market at $5 per barrel.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 62 bbls. Ashes, 42,660 bbls. Flour, 48 bbls. and 19 bags Corn Meal, 239,018 bush. Wheat, 180,167 bush. Corn, 5,400 bush. Barley, 47,279 bush. Oats, 1,800 bush. Malt, 1,274 packages Provisions, and 1,492 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 859 bbls., including 631 bbls. Pots, and 228 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention, and prices have advanced slightly, closing very firmly; sales have been reported of 800 bales. We now quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Middling, ℔ lb.	21¾	22	22¼	22¾
Good Middling, ℔ lb.	22¾	22¾	23	23¼

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in demand at from 33c.@37c. ℔ lb.

FISH—George's Bank Cod find ready buyers, mainly at $3 37½@$3 50 ℔ cwt. Mackerel, are in good demand, including No. 1 at $7 50@$8, and No. 2 at $5 50@$6 ℔ bbl. Nothing new in other kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western rFlou has been in brisk demand, to-day, chiefly for export, at a shade firmer prices. Sales, since our last, 36,000 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 80, mainly at $5 55@$5 65; rejected do. do., at $5 05@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90, mainly at $5 80@$5 85 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30@$5 40
Extra State	5 50@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 05@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 75@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at buoyant prices; sales 1,600 bbls., at $5 15@$5 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 50@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $2 85@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $2 80 for Jersey; $3 for New-Haven; $3 25 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 150 bales Bags on private terms, and 150 bales Bagging at 10¾c. cash, ℔ yard.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, mainly for export, and prices have advanced 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last, 370,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western at $1 35@$1 45, the latter rate for choice White Michigan; Amber ditto $1 36@$1 35; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 28@$1 33; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 23@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 17@$1 23; Racine Spring at $1 19@$1 22; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 15; White State at $1 35; Red State at $1 28@$1 31; White Kentucky, $1 38@$1 48 ℔ bushel. Corn has been more sought after, at firmer prices, sales 251,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 58c.@60¾c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, closing at 60c.@60¾c. for sound; 61c.@62c. for Western Yellow, ℔ bush. Oats are in brisk request, including Canadian at 40c.@42c.; Western at 41c.@43c., and State at 42c.@43c. ℔ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand, at 73c.@75c. for Western; 76c.@78c. for Canada, and 78c.@79c. for Northern, ℔ bushel; sales 3,200 bushels, part to arrive, at our quotations. Barley is inquired for at former rates. Sales 9,600 bushels, including Canada at 70c.@71c., and State 65c. ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, week ending Oct. 19.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	44,508	927,430	685,754	13,833	8,515	30,942
1860	24,259	843,084	225,075	69,782	19,624	29,682

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago, week ending Saturday, Oct. 19.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	21,360	734,750	738,685	8,540	....	....
1860	6,305	604,933	7,747	7,239	....	....

Estimated amount of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, Oct. 21, 1861.

Flour, bbls.	12,150	Corn, bush.	1,559,406
Wheat, bush.	1,128,529	Oats, bush.	239,175

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Oct. 19.

	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls	107,860	376,181
Wheat, bushels	6,093,329	10,615,559
Corn, bushels	107,355	81,858
Rye, bushels	34,234	62,285
Barley, bushels	64,253	35,429
Oats, bushels	148,864	70,118

Shipments from Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Oct. 19:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
1860	287,550	4,794,815
1861	530,380	10,694,586
Increase	242,630	5,898,771

HAY—North River bale continues in good demand, at from 65c.@80c. for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in more demand, and prices have been well sustained. Prime Buenos Ayres, 22½c.@23c.; Rio Grande, 21c.@22c.; Orinoco, 20½c.@21c. ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds, 335,000, against 143,000 same date last year.

HOPS—Are in request, and are steady, including new at 15c.@23c., and last year's at 10c.@18c., ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been less sought after at $1 12½@$1 15 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request at buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump; Glens Falls, 60c., for Cool's and Keenan's, and $1 for Johnts, ℔ bbl. Demand fair.

METALS—Sales, to-day, have been unimportant—prices unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more freely offered, and prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales 3,100 bbls., including Common, at $4 62½@$4 68¾, and No. 2 at $5 25 ℔ 310 lbs.; with low to medium No. 1 at $5 25@$6 12½, chiefly within the range, ℔ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine unaltered. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 425 bbls., in lots, at $1 60 ℔ gallon.

OILS—The market has been generally quiet to-day; prices have not varied materially.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING OCT. 21.—*Sperm*—Is in good demand, and the sales for the week amount to 2,000 bbls., in parcels, 1,250 bbls. for export, and the balance to the trade at $1 20 ℔ gallon for good, to $1 15 for inferior. *Whale*—There has been more inquiry for Whale, and the transactions for the week include sales of 3,504 bbls. for manufacturing—1,100 at 44c., 1,435 do. at 45c. ℔ gallon; 300 do. at a price not transpired; also 669 bbls. dark and brown, at 41c. to 42c. ℔ gallon. We understand that the *Georgiana's* cargo of 800 bbls., recently arrived in New-London, sold to parties in Boston at 46c. ℔ gallon. *Whalebone*—Nothing doing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 21, 1861	56,871	126,895	967,700
Same time last year	68,885	137,959	1,352,500

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted considerable attention, at $15 50@$15 75 for light to extra heavy Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales, 800 bbls. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 5c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 5c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in demand, at former prices. Lard is unaltered; sales 450 tcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c. Beef is inquired for, and is steady; sales since our last, 275 bbls., at $12 25@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$11 for repacked Mess ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable and buoyant, at 9c.@12c. for Western, and 12c.@16c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in limited demand, at 5c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day were light, at $7@$7 50 ℔ 100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HEERMANN'S SOIREES.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The more complete accounts of the affair near Leesburgh on Monday, in which Col. BAKER lost his life, show that it was one of more importance than at first appeared, and resulted in advantages of a decided character to our army. It appears, also, to have been somewhat unpremeditated. The enemy's scouts were first discovered by the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, who were stationed on Hamilton Island, and five companies were ordered to advance and repulse the enemy, which they did, and returned. The enemy, however, soon reappeared in considerable numbers, and attacked the Massachusetts men, who were soon reinforced, and the fighting became more serious. Gen. STONE rapidly passed his men over the river at Hamilton Island and at Edwards' Ferry. At the latter point the enemy appeared to the number of five thousand, under command of Gen. EVANS, with cavalry and artillery; and here Col. BAKER fell, while gallantly leading a charge. Our troops subsequently fell back, but held possession of the Virginia side, and the enemy did not renew the attack. It is understood that on Monday night Gen. BANKS moved his division across the river at Hamilton Island and Edwards' Ferry, and that the two divisions of Gens. BANKS and STONE are now combined, under the command of the former. The enemy did not renew the attack on Tuesday, but it is understood that they were heavily reinforced, and another engagement was expected. Gen. MCCLELLAN spent the day with Gen. BANKS yesterday, and the army will probably move upon Leesburgh to-day, everything being in readiness for the advance.

There is nothing new to report of the condition of affairs in the vicinity of Washington. The rebel blockade of the Lower Potomac may now be considered perfect, but few vessels passing their batteries, and those only because they are hardly worth wasting ammunition upon. Commander CRAVEN has informed the Navy Department that he is unable to open navigation with the vessels under his command. The *Resolute* went down, yesterday, with two barges in tow, and essayed to pass the new batteries at Mathias Point, but was unable to do so.

Our latest advices from Missouri still leave PRICE on the retreat. A dispatch from Rolla states that on Wednesday last he was at Greenfield, headed South. We have nothing of the movements of Gen. FREMONT, but he is probably before this across the Osage with his whole army.

Gen. TODD, just appointed to command in Northern Missouri, is delegate elect to Congress from Dacotah Territory. He is a relative of Mrs. LINCOLN, and has seen some years of service in the army.

Reports from Kentucky, by way of Cairo, inform us that a large portion of the rebel forces lately at Columbus, under Gen. POLK, have been sent to New-Orleans and Mobile, in anticipation probably, of a descent upon those places by the great naval expedition which has already sailed, or is about to sail. It is stated that only six hundred troops are now left at Columbus, but this is probably a mistake. Our correspondent, writing from Camp Nevin, is inclined to believe that the rebel forces in Southern Kentucky, especially those under BUCKNER, are much more formidable than has been supposed, and that there will soon be some formidable fighting.

On Saturday last Adjutant-Gen. FINNELL, of Kentucky, issued orders for the immediate consolidation of the regiments now in process of formation through the State. It is estimated that this step will bring 5,000 men into service. Refugees from Knox and Laurel Counties, report that ZOLLICOFFER'S forces are committing depredations in that district without restraint. Raids are said to have been made into Lawrence County by the rebels whom Gen. ROSECRANS has so frequently defeated in Western Virginia.

Through an arrival at Paducah from Memphis, Tenn., we learn that the rebels have suffered a serious loss in the burning of the arsenal and cannon foundery at that place. Their destruction is reported to be complete.

From the Washington and Baltimore papers we derive some interesting intelligence regarding the great naval expedition. The land forces sailed from Annapolis on Monday. The First Brigade, under the command of Gen. VIELE, comprises the New-Hampshire Third, the New-York Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and the Maine Eighth The Second Brigade, under Gen. STEVENS, embraces the Pennsylvania Fiftieth, the Michigan Eighth and the New-York Seventy-ninth; and the Third Brigade, under Gen. WRIGHT, the New-Hampshire Fourth, the Connecticut Sixth, Seventh, and Maine Ninth. As many more regiments, it is said, will join the expedition at Fortress Monroe. As the expedition was going down the Chesapeake from Annapolis, the *Ben Deford*, with horses on board, grounded at the mouth of the Severn River, where she remained at last accounts. The flotilla reached Fortress Monroe, undoubtedly, on Tuesday morning, and may already be on its way south.

Still later accounts from Mobile papers regarding the affair on Santa Rosa Island, reduce the alleged rebel victory to a virtual defeat. So fiercely did the Zouaves fight, that the journals in the Confederate interest now assert, that Col. WILSON must have been informed of the anticipated attack and made his preparations accordingly. Private letters, as well as those written for publication, agree in the statement that the Confederate loss was at least 100 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Thirty of the rebels are undoubtedly safe in Col. BROWN'S keeping, inside the walls of Fort Pickens, while but seven of the Zouaves were captured. Whether Major VODGES is really among the prisoners we shall not know until accounts from the National officers reach us.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, in an extra which has reached Cincinnati, gives the rebel version of the affair at Chicamicomaco, in which the *Monticello* was engaged. How reliable it is may be inferred from the statement that only one man was wounded, and he but slightly, by the terrific fire of the *Monticello*. Perhaps that extra was issued solely for Northern readers.

We learn from the Panama *Star and Herald*, of the 10th inst., received by the *North Star*, that the pirate *Sumter*, at last accounts, was still cruising among the Windward Islands—intelligence to this effect having been received by the British steamer from St. Thomas. Her capture by the *Powhatan* or the *Keystone State* there is not improbable.

A private letter, published in the Boston *Transcript*, shows that Mr. ALBERT PILSBURY, for eight years American Consul at Halifax, has been removed not a day too soon. He is now acting as agent for the Confederates, purchasing vessels which he loads with assorted cargoes of warlike munitions, and then dispatches to try and run the blockade. One of his ventures, the *Argyle*, sailed from Halifax a few days since, with a cargo valued at $100,000, and another is about ready to leave, with one hundred barrels of powder packed in codfish drums. The loyal American residents are trying to check Mr. PILSBURY'S career.

The trial of the Savannah privateersmen came on yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. A jury was impanneled and a number of leading witnesses examined for the prosecution. A great crowd thronged the court-room, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. A brilliant array of professional notabilities on either side of the case appeared, and the legal struggle continued until dusk compelled the court to adjourn. The trial will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., reached this port yesterday, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The news from California has been anticipated by the Pony Express.

The news from New-Granada is not of special importance. The report by the previous steamer, that the States of Cauca, Antioquia and Santander were in arms against MOSQUERA, is confirmed. All was quiet in Panama, and was likely to continue so, unless ARBOLEDA, leading the forces against MOSQUERA in Cauca, should succeed in stirring up the opponents of the new Government there. The treaty or Convention between the Governor of Panama and the agent of MOSQUERA had been ratified by the Panama Legislature, but it was considered doubtful whether it would receive the sanction of the General Government.

The news from South America is to the 10th of September from Bolivia, to the 17th from Valparaiso and Santiago, and to the 28th from Lima and Callao. President CASTILLA, of Peru, had dismissed all the naval officers who had refused to assist in the expulsion of Ex-President ECHENIQUE. It was believed that CASTILLA'S persecution of ECHENIQUE would make the latter a prominent candidate for the Presidency, the election for which was soon to take place. PEREZ had assumed the Presidential Chair of Chili, and his address on the occasion gave great satisfaction to all parties. From the Argentine Confederation we learn that the tender of arbitration to prevent a war between Buenos Ayres and the Confederate Government, had been accepted, with a fair prospect of success. Business at all the principal South American ports is reported dull.

The patriotic citizens of Vermont, in answer to the urgent appeal of Quartermaster-General M. C. MEIGS, for blankets, &c., for our soldiers, have nobly come forward in answer to the call. A committee of ladies has been appointed at Brandon to wait upon every family in the district in which they reside and solicit donations of heavy woolen blankets, woolen socks, yarn and wool for yarn, or money to purchase the same. The Committee ask if those who stay at home will hesitate to give something for the comfort of those who have gone to battle for us? All those who can knit socks, and are willing to do so, but have not the material, will be supplied with yarn. This is a step in the right direction, and it would be well if other States followed Vermont's example.

Large quantities of ammunition and stores for the Government, are now being shipped to St. Louis by railroad.

Owing to the report that the Potomac River is at present closed, the United States transports now loading at this port for Washington, will proceed to Locust Point, where their cargoes will be forwarded by railroad to Washington.

Yesterday afternoon Detective SAMPSON was sent to Fort Lafayette to offer Mr. MCMASTER his liberty if he would take the oath of allegiance. Mr. MCMASTER hesitated, only to observe that he had formerly taken such an oath when he became a citizen of the United States, and he considered any repetition of that process unnecessary. He took the oath and returned to the City.

On the Stock Exchange, yesterday, only a moderate business was done. The impression that great military events are immediately pending on the Potomac, caused speculators on both sides to pause. Prices were generally steady and closed quite as high as on Tuesday. Exchange, 107¼@ 107⅜ ₱ cent. on London.

Heavy transactions were reported in Breadstuffs yesterday. The receipts comprised 43,000 bbls. Flour, 239,000 bushels Wheat and 180,000 bushels Corn, while the sales (including a number of lots to arrive) amounted to 38,700 bbls. Flour, 370,000 bushels Wheat and 251,000 bushels Corn. Export buyers, especially French and English, were the principal purchasers. The latest news from Europe was quite encouraging to shippers. Prices advanced here about 5c. on Flour, 1c.@2c. on Wheat, and fully 1c. on Corn, the market closing very firmly. The freight engagements were more extensive, and shipowners had any existing advantage. A slight improvement occurred in Cotton, 800 bales of which were reported sold. Moderate sales of Provisions, Sugars, Tallow, Teas, Salt, Raisins and Spirits Turpentine were reported. A fair demand prevailed for Codfish, Mackerel, Hay, Hides, Leather and Tobacco, at buoyant rates. Resin and Whisky were depressed and somewhat cheaper. Hemp, Seeds, Oils and Whalebone were quiet. There were 542 vessels of all classes in port.

The live stock markets, though not largely supplied this week, have exhibited very few changes, and there is no deficiency in any department. Beeves vary but little in numbers, price or quality from the previous week. They were not all disposed of. Sheep and lambs are selling well, and live hogs are in moderate request, both at last week's quotations.

Sailing of the Great Naval Expedition—Position of Affairs.

On Tuesday, thirteen regiments embarked from Annapolis on board steamers, to rendezvous at Fortress Monroe, where they have been joined by an equal force—in all numbering about 20,000 men—in addition to the naval force required to man and work the ships, which are very likely to play the most important part in the coming events. The ships-of-war that accompany the expedition are, where they can be brought into action, equal to a land force thrice as great as they can carry. The expedition is under command of able and experienced officers, and is made up principally of regiments from New-England or enlisted from the seaboard in the Middle States, and are selected with peculiar fitness to the campaign to which they have been assigned. It is unquestionably admirably provided in every particular, and great expectations are with good reason indulged as to its success.

The destination of the expedition is, of course, kept a profound secret, and for that reason speculation as to the point to be assailed would be ill-timed, as the more probable the conjecture, the greater the reason for not making it public. It is this ignorance of its destination that renders it so formidable, as any adequate provision against it would require, on the part of the rebels, at least 200,000 men, as ten different points might with the same propriety be attacked. From our stand-point one could hardly decide whether Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, Savannah, Fernandina or New-Orleans should be first assailed. In their inability to protect all the vulnerable points, the rebels have not probably done much to defend any. We believe that every one named would fall an easy conquest to the expedition now afloat. We doubt whether there are over 5,000 men in arms at any one point on the Southern coast south of Virginia. The rebels have staked the fortunes of the war in that State, and have pressed every man and every gun they could raise into the service there. Some portions of those troops may have been withdrawn for home defence, but every regiment withdrawn from Virginia endangers the rebellion as much, if not more, than to lose some of the Southern ports. If the rebels cannot hold Virginia, it is all over with them. Hence the tenacity with which they have maintained their ground there.

The sailing of this expedition is really the first imposing demonstration of power that we have made since the breaking out of the war. Up to this time everything has been preparation, except the reverse at Bull Run, which was due simply to want of preparation. We can safely estimate the power we can put forth by our navy equal to that exerted by a force of 200,000 men in the field. It is worth this number in the facility it gives us for locomotion. War is a game in which rapid movements compensate for numbers. The rebels have an exposed sea-coast line of two thousand miles, along which rapid transportation of troops by land is impossible, while a fleet moving swiftly under steam can always select an exposed point, and land its troops fresh for action. With such advantages, we have a right to expect a corresponding, which must be a crowning, success.

Simultaneously and in concert with the sailing of the fleet, is the advance of Gen. MCCLELLAN. He must now have over 100,000 men under him, whom, we believe, he no longer hesitates to bring into action. No attempt has been made to conceal the sailing of the fleet, or the amount of the force composing the expedition. Its destination is the only secret about it. We can well imagine the nervous anxiety of the rebels by this great flank movement, particularly those of the States menaced, who may see their own territories overrun while attempting to stay the war in Virginia. If they remain behind, their own homes may be captured and destroyed. If they attempt a retreat, they will be assailed by 100,000 men pressing upon their rear. We cannot conceive a more awkward predicament, nor any escape from certain and disastrous defeat.

Such is the aspect of affairs in the East. If we have been tardy, we could not now desire to be in a better position. We have at last encircled the enemy in our toils, from which there is no escape, unless a party infinitely the inferior in resources, in discipline, and in means of locomotion, are more than a match for five times their number.

In the West, matters are equally promising. The rebels have had a constant series of disasters in Western Virginia, and have probably given over the contest there. In Missouri, PRICE is rapidly running his mob out of the State. In a fortnight's time, we do not believe there will be a rebel soldier from other States upon its soil. In Kentucky, the loyal men are rapidly raising a large force, which, co-operating with the regiments pouring in from the Northwest, must soon cleanse its territory of the enemy. When this is done, it will be just the base of operations wanted for a movement further southward. The south line of Kentucky is within about fifty miles of Nashville. We ought to be greatly obliged to the rebels for invading Kentucky. It has brought a neutral State firmly on our side, and given a strategical position of infinite value, and which, but for the action of the rebels, we could hardly have gained. It will not be long before a column of 50,000 men will be threatening by land Nashville and Memphis. The defeat of the rebels in Missouri will liberate the large force in that State, and allow it to resume its original design—a grand movement down the Mississippi. Such an expedition, coöperating with one by land, marching from Kentucky, can hardly fail of success.

Such is the present position of affairs. The immediate future is big with events. We are confident that the superiority which we possess in numbers, wealth, and means of all kinds, to say nothing of our cause, will soon give to us results so decided as to indicate most certainly the beginning of the end.

TROUBLES AMONG THE REBELS.—We must not suppose that we at the North have a monopoly of complaints and misgivings in regard to the war. The rebels, judging from the slight and occasional glimpses, which is all we are permitted to know of their condition, seem to have quite as much ground for grumbling and discouragement as we have. An article copied from the Richmond *Whig* complains of the inactivity of their troops, denounces the defensive policy of their leaders, censures the appointment of civilians to high command, and says that there is a general feeling pervading the community that they are "on the eve of some great disaster." The *Whig* thinks that unless there is a very prompt and decided change in the conduct of the war, they may as well be "looking out for terms of submission, and the sooner the better." This does not look as if everything was smooth and prosperous with our Southern friends.

Health of Gen. Scott.

We regret to hear from Washington that the health of Gen. SCOTT is becoming less and less adequate to the severe and unremitting labors imposed by his position. His fatigues have had such an effect upon his system that he now finds it difficult to attend to business for more than two hours at a time, without refreshing himself by sleep. He is unable to walk or ride to any considerable distance, and for a portion of the past few days he has been confined quite closely to his house.

It is evident that the term of the old soldier's active service is drawing rapidly to a close. He will leave a record on the page of his country's history as honorable as that of WASHINGTON himself. The correspondent of the London *Times* mentioned, a few weeks since, that it was the General's intention to avail himself of the provisions of the late act of Congress, and retire from service during the present month. We presume that nothing but the prospect of an immediate engagement with the enemy prevents him from carrying this purpose into effect.

The statement published yesterday, that Gen. SCOTT was urging the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN and the appointment of Gen. HALLECK in his place, must be taken with great reserve. Gen. SCOTT is not likely to recommend such a proceeding unless he is inclined to abstain entirely from offensive military operations and send the army of the Potomac into Winter quarters. Gen. MCCLELLAN has gone through all the labor of organizing the force under his command, and has a plan of operations which, unless the plan itself is discarded by the Government, it is his right to carry out. He has won the confidence and respect of the army and of the country at large,—and his removal at the present moment, if such a thing were possible, would be the heaviest blow which could be inflicted on the spirit and courage of the people. We have not the slightest apprehension of any such calamity.

Signs of an Advance—Favorable Position of our Army.

There seems to be a probability that the fight in the neighborhood of Leesburgh, in which Col. BAKER lost his life, may lead to a general engagement between the two grand armies of the Potomac. Gen. STONE, it appears, has crossed into Virginia with his forces, and Gen. BANKS has followed with his army. There are, therefore, about 25,000 Union soldiers on the Virginia side of the Potomac, under the command of these two Generals, excited by the incidents of a serious conflict and impatient of more decisive results. Before them is a force of rebels, nearly equal in numbers, well officered, and not deficient in confidence from the result of the first day's fighting.

The Union troops are determined to hold their own; and to hold their own, where they are, means only to *advance*, for the one is as easy as the other. Looking at the disposition of the two armies from this distance, we are not inclined to regard the collision of Monday as an accident. A wiser movement could not have been made by Gen. MCCLELAN than the one upon Leesburgh, if he is prepared to assume the offensive in Virginia. If the left wing of BEAUREGARD'S army is at Leesburgh it is in great danger of being cut off and destroyed, if provoked now into a general fight. Its retreat will be difficult, because MCCLELLAN'S centre is advanced so far forward in the direction of Vienna that its retrograde might be intercepted. And again, if retreating and closely pursued by STONE and BANKS, its doubling back upon BEAUREGARD'S centre would be an awkward and embarrassing movement, fraught with much danger to the rebel army. The same reason that would make a retreat of the rebel left wing hazardous, would render reinforcement by BEAUREGARD a perilous attempt. The relieving columns would have to pass along the entire front of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. On the other hand, if Gen. EVANS or Gen. SMITH, the supposed commander of the rebel left, resolves to stand and fight it out, Gen. MCCLELLAN can send as large an army as he pleases from the Washington side up to Edward's Ferry, and cross them where STONE and BANKS crossed, and make a finish of them, whatever their strength.

Speculation is as nearly superfluous as it can ever be, in a matter so important as this; but as the whole country is standing in momentary expectation of great events, it is impossible to avoid indulging in reflections, favorable or otherwise, drawn from the positions of the armies. Ours are favorable.

A NEW COASTWISE POST ROUTE.—It would serve several useful purposes if the truth were permitted to follow a little more closely on the heels of Southern rumor. Sixteen days have passed since the attack upon the National forces on Santa Rosa Island; and thirteen since the naval encounter upon the Mississippi. Of both transactions, we have only the rebel account; evidently grossly exaggerated, but how grossly we are still without means of deciding. And what is worse, the stories have gone to Europe; and will have produced their undue and mischievous effect, and been forgotten, before the correct version takes tardy passage from this side.

It would thus seem to be essential to give falsehood a somewhat abated start of the truth; and it is, certainly, of the utmost moment that Government should, by more rapid knowledge of what is passing at different points, acquire a more thorough mastery of the situation than it now possesses. At present, a tempest in the Gulf might disperse the blockading squadron, and leave the several ports open for weeks, without any advices of the fact reaching Washington. Fort Pickens or Key West might be captured, when reinforcements might save them; or a treasure ship might fall into rebel hands, when a vessel promptly dispatched might recover it; and yet there is no means of demanding aid in any such contingency. What is obviously wanted is a regular and frequent service of dispatch boats, flying along the Southern coast, communicating and exchanging mails and dispatches at proper points, and thus posting Government and the public with all that is transpiring upon that most important theatre of operations. Such service would be all the more valuable if, by the addition of a single vessel, it were extended to Vera Cruz. That the Navy Department, acting in concert with the Postmaster-General, [should give immediate attention to this subject, is most important and desirable.

France and the Southern Confederacy.

The probability of an early recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France is the leading topic in the latest batch of foreign news. The several Chambers of Commerce in the Empire are said to be busily petitioning the Government to that effect. The Paris *Presse*, which, however, has no official, or even semi-official, inspiration, asserts that the mind of the Emperor is definitely fixed upon that policy, and that the time for executing it is not distant. Beyond these rumors, which may or may not be true, we have the unquestionable fact that France is, at this moment, a greater sufferer by the American war than even the United States. A Winter, which promises to be of extraordinary severity, threatens her population; while a deficient harvest has so enhanced the price of breadstuffs, that those ominous clamors for bread, so often constituting the overture of European revolutions, are already making themselves heard in Paris and Lyons, and must be silenced, or danger too great for pre-calculation will ensue. To this clamorous mob, the sudden withdrawal of American cotton, and American custom, is presently to add other multitudes. Southern doggedness and the blockade have shut off the supplies of the indispensable fibre, and the mills of Mulhausen must suspend. The prudent economy of the Northern people precludes the use of costly silks, sumptuous shawls, and impalpable laces; French wines are out of the reach of self-indulgent epicures; and whisky, unrefined by a transatlantic voyage, takes the place of brandy. Lyons, Rheims, Bordeaux, are threatened with ruin. Busy communities are everywhere reduced to idleness; idleness at a moment when even industry can hardly earn the means to buy the fuel of life.

The natural effect of these phenomena upon financial interests is marked. The Managers of the Bank of France are at their wits' end to procure specie for their ordinary transactions. The dread of financial revulsion rests upon all classes. It is seen that vast volumes of the precious metals have gone to America, and that the torrent is only suspended to resume its flow, if the war continues, with increased velocity. Millions of Frenchmen must be fed from the United States, and all they eat must be paid for in gold, not in the product of industries, which, in the ordinary course of things, would give those millions employment and the means to buy. In these things consists the reason why France needs peace in America; and why the idea of recognizing the Southern Confederacy grows in popularity. In the defeat at Bull Run, and the failure of the National Government, after the lapse of three months, to make any effort to secure the prestige lost in that shameful rout, and in the apparent ability of the rebels, through six months of warfare, to hold their own at all points against the National arms, these foreign observers think they find sufficient evidence of the power possessed by the Confederates to preserve and perpetuate their independence.

But there are powerful considerations tending to postpone an answer to the prayer of such petitioners. The French Government has always been tardy in recognizing the independence of new Powers. Its traditions and precedents dissuade it from an undue haste, which may involve it in complications with acknowledged Governments, insomuch that when the sympathies of the French people have been wrought up and stimulated to the highest pitch in favor of a struggling people—as in the case of the Poles—there has been no proposition to recognize the revolution. It is certainly true that what may not be obtained by a simple sentiment, may be compelled by self-interest and self-protection. But the proposition to recognize the independence of the Southern States, makes no sufficient appeal to the latter motives. The recognition would do nothing to relieve the financial and social crisis of France. The blockade would be as effectual after as before that event. Rebel agents may boast their ability to reward the friendly act by permitting small vessels laden with cotton to pass the imperfect blockade, and deposit their cargoes in West Indian ports, where the Havre cotton-ship may get it; but the facility with which such commerce can be prosecuted would have been more readily credited three months ago than it is at this moment, when expeditions to seize and hold the various cotton ports of the South are forming or sailing. Nor could the recognition give greater internal strength to the Southern movement, for the simple reason that the South has spent even its reserved energies already, and has nothing further to evoke. What beneficial result could flow, therefore, from an act from which a variety of ill consequences would certainly follow? Unless the Government of the United States were to do what no Government before ever did—regard the fact of recognition as a cause of war—war could not result. The South would gain no allies, would be as far from a rupture of the blockade, as far from foreign intervention as ever, while the Northern States, wielding a tremendous influence over the welfare of France, would be estranged and insulted, at the moment when their goodwill is of the utmost consequence, and when any such unfriendly expression of sympathy abroad would provoke to the exertion of a strength beneath which rebellion would be effectually and finally extinguished.

Governed by such reflections as these, there need be no fear of the Emperor NAPOLEON adopting a measure which must be unproductive of anything but evil to his Empire. There is nothing in the position of the South which appeals to his sympathies; nothing it has to offer, as a result of recognition, which can respond to the exactions of self-interest. On the other hand, there is everything to be lost by needlessly alienating the friendship of the great and powerful North. There is no difficulty in seeing where, in this array of arguments, the shrewd statesmanship of NAPOLEON III. will range itself.

Steam Rams.

It is understood that the Government regards with favor the proposition of Mr. ELLET, from whom a letter on this subject will be found in another column, that steam-rams be constructed to smash and sink the ships of an enemy. To drive a huge hulk at great velocity, crashing through the sides of an enemy's frigate, sending crew, cannon and costly stores all struggling to the bottom at a blow, is one of the grandest schemes of the times. That its execution may not be attended with costly failure, we would urge engineers,—and half the people one meets are military and naval engineers, and likely to send in a proposition,—to consider carefully the extraordinary difficulties of such an undertaking.

The propelling machinery of a steam ram must be protected by armor capable of resisting the enemy's heaviest projectiles at short range, and hence, at nearly their *initial velocity*. To allow even a spent shot to strike the boilers or machinery, would be fatal to locomotion, and leave the disabled hulk a prize under the enemy's guns. It is very well known that 80 to 100 pound shot, either round or rifled, will penetrate 4½ inch plates standing at a right angle with the line of fire. Now, while still heavier shot would undoubtedly glance off from six or seven inch armor standing at an acute-angle with the line of fire, without inflicting injury, these inclined sides would become right-angular to the line of fire when *under* the guns of an enemy; and it is not probable that any armor which a vessel that would have to be both fast and shallow could float with, would resist ten and eleven inch balls, fired flat and square against it, at the range of perhaps one hundred feet. At such a range, a whole broadside of the heaviest projectiles, aimed at the same square yard, for instance, of the ram's deck or side, would certainly hit; but at a mile or two range, their effect would be distributed over a large surface, if any of them should happen to hit at all. Ten shots from thirteen-inch guns, aimed at the same point, would be equivalent to over a ton and a quarter of metal hurled at the rate of 2,000 feet a second, at a single spot on the armor of an attacking vessel. To give any vessel, having the required draft and speed, thickness enough of armor to resist such a blow, would be simply impossible.

The only way, therefore, to certainly protect a steam ram from an enemy's shot, is to place it several feet under water. Then a thickness of armor compatible with flotation and speed would keep shot from penetrating, the water having taken away the dangerous velocity. But how is any submerged structure to be kept right side up, or at least to have sufficient stability to allow the effective use of steam power? A heavily water-logged vessel, immersed below the parts which normally give her stability, is as likely to turn keel upwards as deck upwards in a sea-way. A diving-bell, loaded as usual at the bottom when just below the surface of the water, is perfectly unstable.

There is every reason to believe that no entirely submerged structure, however well ballasted, can be efficiently employed, for these reasons. There should, at all events, be very careful preliminary experimenting, before the cost of a vast vessel is undertaken. We know of but one remedy, and that is a very efficient one—to fasten a timber structure which shall be but partially submerged, to the sides or deck of a submerged ram. This timber may be pierced by a dozen broadsides without losing much of its power of giving flotation and stability to the water-protected vessel below.

It may be that unprotected steam rams, propelled almost noiselessly, will be able to sink an enemy's vessels in a dark night—*Manassas* fashion. The subject, in all its aspects, deserves attention, but it demands very careful examination and experiment.

THE HERALD ON IRON-CLAD WAR VESSELS.—The *Herald* evidently finds it impossible to depart from its acknowledged habit of journalism—"*lies well told*,"—in so simple and straightforward a matter as scientific history and fact—in a matter which could not even be made to increase our social troubles, by the most masterly misrepresentation.

First, we are informed that iron-clad war vessels were an invention of the French, dating at the time of the late Russian war. The fact is notorious that the Messrs. STEVENS conducted experiments for Government on armor-plates, at Hoboken, as early as 1816, and that the armor-plated Stevens battery was contracted for a little over twenty years ago.

Second, that the Armstrong gun is at the head of all others for ships and fortifications. The English engineering publications, on the contrary, pronounce it a grand failure. Its excessive cost, its liability to fracture when hit by shot, and the leakage and inconvenience and unreliability of its breech-loading apparatus, will, in the opinion of English, as well as American experts, lead to its ultimate abandonment.

Third, that five-inch plates have been found to resist two hundred pound balls. It is a fact, however, that four and a half inch plates have been repeatedly smashed and penetrated by shots weighing less than a hundred pounds. Such plates, thus mutilated, are on exhibition at various places in England, and are often referred to in the scientific journals there.

To conclude this list of assertions in a fitting and characteristic manner, the *Herald* suggests that all the small propellers available be immediately converted into iron-clad gunboats. The trifling objection to this scheme, according to authentic practice, would be, that armor thick enough to keep even eight inch shot out of these small propellers would sink them outright.

It is singular that so many people run mad after devices which the most limited knowledge of practice and arithmetic would show to be impracticable. The improvements of the Messrs. STEVENS, perfected twenty years since, have been the basis of every subsequent advance in the construction of ships of war, both in England and France, and there is enough in them for the improvement of twenty years to come. These, however, were deliberately con-

demned by the *Herald* during the session of the last Congress, at the moment when there was a prospect of making them available for the defence of our own coast.

THE CHARTER COMMISSION—DROPPING THE CLOAK.—The Commission to revise the City Charter is throwing off all disguise and abandoning even the pretension of doing anything towards the work for which it was appointed. It has been a sham from the beginning. Possibly two or three of its members may have intended at the outset to make some attempt to reform the City Charter, but it is clear that the controlling majority had no such purpose. They were probably too well satisfied with the existing state of things in the City to permit any change if they could prevent it,—and the result shows that they have been successful.

We doubt very much whether we shall ever have a decent City Charter, or one which will give any assurance to property owners against being plundered and robbed at the will of the unscrupulous adventurers who have secured control of the City Government. Our only chance for such reform rests with the Legislature. If our citizens could for once do so sensible a thing as to send a delegation to Albany disposed to make reforms, and able to command respect and secure support from the other members, it might be done. But the horde of contractors, common councilmen, supervisors, and other officeholders who are interested, personally or through their friends, in perpetuating the present system, will probably prove too strong for any such attempt, should it be made. Our rate of taxation for the coming year will be at least *three* per cent.; there is no reason why, three years from now, it should not be *five*. The burdens of the war are nothing to the burdens which our citizens permit the scoundrels and vagabonds who control our City politics to impose upon them from year to year.

JEFF. THOMPSON CHASTISED.—The very brilliant success of Col. PLUMMER'S attack upon the rebels at Fredericktown, Mo., adds another proof to the proposition that the loyalists are over an overmatch for traitors when they meet in anything like equal numbers. The rebels under JEFF. THOMPSON and Col. LOWE, are said to have numbered about 5,000. Col. PLUMMER brought against them about an equal force; and the rebels were utterly routed, being "severely peppered," and taking to the woods pell-mell for safety.

The chastisement of the semi-savage, THOMPSON, who so lately talked in his gasconading proclamation of "hanging, drawing and quartering" Unionists, will diffuse intense delight in Missouri. He will fall back now, and Winter, perhaps, in the swamps of Arkansas. He was animated by strong hopes of "booty" in his advance upon Ironton. The Government has, at that place, very valuable stores—enough to subsist 5,000 troops for nearly a year, it is said—besides arms and ammunition. It was JEFF. THOMPSON'S purpose to seize Ironton, and possess himself of this property. Col. PLUMMER disappointed him most grievously.

ANOTHER RELEASE.—JAMES A. MCMASTERS, Esq., Editor of the late *Freeman's Journal*, was released yesterday from Fort Lafayette, by order of Secretary SEWARD. The condition of his release was, that he should take the oath of allegiance prescribed by Congress, to support the Constitution and Government of the United States, which he did,—at the same time protesting against the requirement as being without warrant of justice or law. Mr. MCMASTERS states that, while he has no ground of complaint in his own case, the treatment extended to many of the State prisoners in the Fort is not only exceedingly harsh toward them, but unworthy of the Government of the United States. They are not only deprived of the comforts to which they have been accustomed, but of very many things absolutely essential to their health. It would be well for the Secretary of State to cause some inquiries to be made into this matter, as he certainly has no disposition to make the condition of these men, most of whom are under arrest mainly as a measure of precaution, any more painful than the necessity of the case may require.

SOMETHING TO BE LOOKED AFTER.—This City has appropriated a large sum of money to the relief of the families of volunteers in the public service. The language of the ordinance is so interpreted, however, as to prevent the distribution of these funds to families until the volunteers are actually in Washington, or whatever other department they may be ordered to. While they are in camp here they can get nothing. We do not see the justice of this distinction. These men are just as much "in the field," and just as completely deprived of all the means of supporting their families, while in camp, as when they reach Washington. It seems only fair that their families should draw their share of these moneys from the day they are mustered into the service of the United States. Such an amendment of the ordinance would afford very great relief to many families and carry into more full effect the real intentions of the City in making the appropriation.

From Bermuda.

The Bermuda *Gazette* of the 15th inst., is received. The only item of interest is the following:

"The squadron now on this station is said to comprise 20 efficient vessels, among which there are two second-rates, four fourth-rates, three sixth-rates, eight sloops, four gun vessels and two gunboats. In addition to these there are several tenders. The squadron is manned by 6,500 men, and mounts upwards of 500 guns. The French squadron in these waters at present consists of six steamers, mounting 210 guns, and will shortly be largely increased."

American Shipmasters' Association.

The following approved officers have received certificates from this Association:

Wm. H. Parsons, late of ship Kate Hunter; Rich. Harlow, bark Geo. Leslie; Wm. H. Riley, ship Revelry; Daniel W. Welden, ship Commerce; Edward E. Vaill, Cromwell's steamers; James A. Hofises, schooner W. E. Clark; Wm. H. Morey, ship Henry Leeds; Thomas Dixon, ship Yorkshire; Nathan F. Larrabee, ship Sir R. Peel; Hale Knight, ship New-World; Ebenezer E. Graves, bark Panama; Charles Mills, brig John H. Jones; Charles W. Bartlett, bark Almena; Bethuel G. Handy, ship Massachusetts; Thomas E. Wolfe, bark J. A Bishop; Joshua H. Dill, bark Morning Star; Thomas Hughes, Ship Missouri; Peter E. Rowland, ship David Crocket; George A. Bailey, bark Trojan; Welcome Gilkey, ship C. B. Hazeltine; Edward C. Woodward, ship Progress; Gideon T. Emery, ship Jack Frost; John R. Dickinson, schooner Empire; James H. Chamberlain, ship New World; Saml. Lowefaull, ship Hero; Marshall M. Wells, bark Laurette, James W. Yates, schooner James A. Stewart; Enoch Wood Peabody, ship Neptune; John P. Sundberg, bark Express; Colin C. Campbell, bark Acme; Stephen Whitman, ship Escort.

A Salute.

Her British Majesty's gunboat *Rinaldo*, Commander HEWETT, yesterday morning saluted the flag on Fort Hamilton with twenty-one guns, which was returned from the fort.

MORE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

How the Rebels Suffered in the Fight with Billy Wilson's Men.

THE AFFAIR AT CHICAMACOMICO.

Mobile papers, received in Cincinnati, give further particulars of the fight on Santa Rosa Island. The *Advertiser*, of Oct. 11, says:

"It is evident that the news of the sortie at Pensacola was a little rose-colored as first published. The *coup* was made at a considerable loss to our side. We managed also to destroy a large amount of that kind of property which the enemy cannot well spare.

In war, success is the great thing. The saving of life in accomplishing success is not much considered. To win at any sacrifice is to gain a victory, and therefore prestige.

It appears to be a little strange that the expedition was so successful, for the reason that Fort Pickens might have relieved WILSON'S men if its commander had been watchful and ready. There were several hours' work in this bold attack, and that would have allowed a vigilant commander, so near, to have hurried his men forward, and probably cut off the retreat of our soldiers, or hurt them very much as they did retreat. Where, too, was the fleet? What was it doing while BILLY WILSON was making a loud noise with his guns and our brave men were firing his quarters? We suppose that all the rebels at Pensacola were in arms on Santa Rosa, and that he had better make his own position safe.

We have good reason, also, for stating that Col. WILSON was not surprised. An assault of the kind had been expected for weeks, and his command was under orders to be on the alert all the time. The enemy was whipped not by surprise, but by absolute valor on the part of our soldiers."

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser* dated Oct. 10, says:

The following is the list of killed and wounded as far as heard from:

Clinch Rifles—Killed, T. J. Cooke and J. H. Adams; wounded, Wm. H. Smith and Newton Rice, both slightly.

Georgia Greys—Killed, Thomas Everett.

Irish Volunteers—Killed, John Staunton; wounded, Edmund Flynn; missing, Thomas O'Conner.

Dawson Volunteers—Wounded, R. J. Hayes, badly.

Thomas Caldwell, Company A, Seventh Alabama Regiment, killed; two wounded, and six missing. One or two members of the Madison Rifles attached to this company are killed.

Capt. Peake's Company, Tenth Mississippi. Wounded, J. W. Kincaid, badly.

Company G, Tenth Mississippi—Sergeant J. Barksdale, wounded, it is thought mortally.

McDuffie Rifles—Killed, Lieut. Nelms, Sergeants Beddo, D. L. Cody, Jas. S. Jones, and Corporal Caton; wounded, C. L. Wheeler, and privates Allen and Cason.

Griffin Light Guards—Killed, A. R. Cawthon.

First Alabama Regiment—Capt. Bradford and two or three others whose names are not yet ascertained.

The killed will reach 9, and the wounded 30 or more.

Col. Brown has about 30 of our men, including the wounded.

The loss of the enemy must have been immense.

The dead are brought from the island fast, and some commissioned officers released on parole.

The list of killed and wounded is not yet complete.

The following extracts from private letters are published by the same paper:

PENSACOLA, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

I am feeling like the very mischief this morning; have just returned from an expedition to Santa Rosa. 1,250 of us left Pensacola wharf at 11 o'clock last night, and landed on Santa Rosa beach at 2 o'clock. We deployed in two columns, drove the enemy from the batteries, spiked their guns, burned the commissary store, stored full of provisions, the building supposed to be intended for a hospital; also all BILLY WILSON'S tents, and drove the entire force encamped inside the fort; though I'll tell you we bought our victory at an advanced rate. We are over 100 short this morning, and have about 15 or 20 in the hospital. Gen. ANDERSON was wounded, but not mortally. We took seven prisoners; among them is Major VOGDERS, (BILL BROWN took him,) but I tell you those Minié rifle bullets do whistle some, sure. I got off scott free again, though I had some close shaves; but it is awful to see the ghastly wounds on the poor fellows. I really cannot help crying to see how they suffer.

Two Louisiana Regulars have just been shot and killed instantly by their comrades in a row.

CAMP CONTINENTAL, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861—12 M.

Last night our forces made a sortie on Santa Rosa Island. The force was 1,400 men. They succeeded in burning BILLY WILSON'S Zouave encampment, spiking their batteries, and killing many, and bringing some twenty prisoners. The skirmish is described as terrible. Our company was represented by thirteen men, who acted as spikers and burners, one of whom was killed, named JOHN BURGESS, and one wounded, WALTER TUGGLES.

About fifty of our forces are killed, and fifty more wounded and missing. Gen. ANDERSON, the commanding officer, was wounded in the arm. Several of our officers were killed.

The most intense excitement reigned through camp after the party left it. They were selected and ordered off without giving notice to the balance of the company. Great was the desire by those left to go with the small party. They have brought over muskets, cartridges and caps, and of the boys has a prisoner belonging to the United States regulars, who is now in camp.

CAMP CONTINENTAL, PENSACOLA, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861.

A glorious fight at last. BILLY WILSON'S whole regiment and others made to run, and their entire encampment burned up. There were only sixteen of our company engaged in the expedition, and they received from Col. JACKSON the highest compliments for their steadiness and bravery. They composed the firing party—to set fire and burn, spike guns and blow up magazines—and right gallantly have they done their duty. God bless them. Poor BURGESS was killed, and WALTER TUGGLES is dangerously wounded.

Our boys captured muskets, &c., from the enemy.

Only for a slight mistake we would to-day be in possession of Fort Pickens. We expect more work every hour.

THE AFFAIR AT CHICAMICOMACO.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Extra.

Capt. CARRSVILLE, of the Craville Guards, Third Georgia Regiment, gives us the following statement:

"Col. WRIGHT left Camp Georgia, Roanoke Island, on Thursday midnight, and arrived at Chicamicomaco on Friday. Col. WRIGHT made the attack on the Federals at 9 o'clock in the morning, by firing shell from two 10-pound howitzers from on board the transport *Cotton Plant*, when about one mile from the shore. As soon as the Colonel opened fire they began to retreat. The howitzers were commanded by Lieut. J. R. STURGIS, with 40 men. When the Colonel saw they were about to retreat, he ex embarked the guns of his three companies on board of a flat-boat, for the purpose of effecting a landing and putting chase after them. Company H, commanded by Capt. NESBIT; Company E, commanded by Capt. GRIFFIN, and Company N, commanded by Capt. JONES, were landed immediately, leaving the remaining portion of the Third Georgia Regiment and the North Carolina Regiment some four or five miles in the rear, on board the other vessels of the fleet. The three companies that landed consisted of 210 men, while the enemy, from their muster rolls, were about 1,200 strong.

When the Colonel landed, he had signaled the remaining portion of the Georgia Third to advance, and, when near shore, they commenced embarking in their flat-boats. Col. WRIGHT took but one of his howitzers ashore with him, leaving the other on board the *Cotton Plant*, under command of Capt. CARRSVILLE, to cover his landing.

After the three companies had effected a safe landing, the other howitzer was then brought on shore, and they then commenced the pursuit of the flying Yankees, and were joined by each company of the remaining portion of the Georgia Regiment as fast as they effected a landing. The two howitzers and ammunition were drawn through the deep sand by the men during the entire pursuit of twenty-five miles, having in the meantime encamped on Friday night at Kinnykeet, a distance of eighteen miles from the starting-point.

The pursuit was continued early next morning, to within one mile of the Hatteras Lighthouse. When about six miles from the starting place, Col. WRIGHT, being on horseback, and considerable in advance of his command, overtook a party of thirteen Yankees, together with their Adjutant. He made a gallant charge on them, when the Adjutant shot his horse and commenced loading again, when the Colonel grabbed up a small Yankee, and presented him as a breastwork to ward off the Adjutant's fire. With this he advanced on the Adjutant with his repeater, and captured four, including the Adjutant.

As our forces continued to advance, they commenced taking prisoners—in all about forty—and killed seven or eight of the flying Hessians.

One of the North Carolina companies landed at the same time as the Georgians, and joined in the pursuit with great bravery, whilst the other portion of the North Carolina Regiment were ordered to hasten to the Lighthouse, just below Kinnykeet, to intercept the retreat of the Federalists. Kinnykeet is eight miles above the Lighthouse, towards Chicamacomico. They were unable to land, owing to the shoal water, though they did everything they could to accomplish that object. They got their guns on board the flat and shoved off, but got aground, and even waded in till they found themselves again getting into deep water. They sent a small boat to take the soundings, and found it impossible to land, owing to the peculiar formation of the flats.

Col. WRIGHT continued in pursuit till he found the North Carolina Regiment, under Col. SHAW, unable to land, and ascertaining that the Yankees had been reinforced by nine hundred men from Hatteras, he withdrew his forces to the position he had occupied the night before. After getting back to this position, the Federal steamer *Monticello* took up a position about half a mile from shore, and opened fire on *them by broadsiders, with eleven-inch shell, and continued to shell them for five hours, without injury to any one except a slight bruise on one man's leg, who fell down in endeavoring to dodge a ball which rolled over his leg, and a slight scratch on another's face from the explosion of a shell.*

During the shelling, a great portion of the Georgia forces retired back to the enemy's vacated camp, and finally the balance succeeded in embarking on board our steamers, which had now got in the neighborhood. They embarked their two howitzers with them, on board the *Curlew*, from this point.

The *Cotton Plant*, under orders from Com. LYNCH, now ran up the Chicamicomaco, and took on board the entire forces which had got back to that point, together with the enemy's entire camp equipage, consisting of three hundred tents, cartridge boxes, haversacks, canteens, cooking utensils, provisions, &c., together with their private wardrobe, which they were in too great haste to take with them. The entire expedition then returned to Roanoke Island, where they arrived on Sunday night at 12 o'clock.

The *Day Book* gives the following particulars:

The Twentieth Indiana Regiment was drawn up on shore preparatory to giving our forces battle, probably to frighten them off, but, seeing the determined action of our forces towards landing, the cowardly whelps took to their heels down towards Hatteras, leaving everything, even their private wardrobes, papers, &c. This example of gallantry was set them by their Colonel, who put spurs to his horse, and was the swiftest of the whole pack.

Our entire fleet, except the *Cotton Plant*, then moved their position to Hatteras Lighthouse, in order to intercept the retreat of the Yankees, but it coming up dark before they could commence landing, and the want of sufficient boats to make an expeditious landing, the Yankees made their escape to the fort at Hatteras.

The Georgia troops, from the *Cotton Plant*, having effected a landing, put out down the beach in pursuit of the flying Yankees, but they being entirely too fleet of foot for them, escaped to Hatteras Lighthouse, where they were reinforced.

At the time of the retreat of the Yankees, had it been high tide, they would not have escaped, as the sand was of such a nature as to utterly preclude the possibility of running, save below the high water mark. Our men had to drag their field howitzers through this sand twelve miles—that is, from Chicamicomaco to Hatteras Light; and during the chase, one member of the Georgia Regiment died from exhaustion in pursuing the Yankees. His remains were brought to this city by the *Junaluska*.

A sergeant-major of the Indiana Regiment shot the horse of Col. WRIGHT, of the Georgia Regiment, from under him, which appeared to be the only evidence of bravery evinced by the whole party. Col. WRIGHT captured this man, and for his bravery treated him very courteously.

THE REBELS DISCOURAGED BY INACTION, AND EXPECT A LONG WAR.

From the Richmond Whig.

All the indications point to a long war. At one time we had hoped that the dash—the *elan*—of our volunteers, unrestrained, but simply guided by able Generals, would have planted our banners, before frost, in the heart of the enemy's country, and conquered an honorable peace. But a different policy has obtained. We of the South, who were to attack, have adopted a system of defence, and, so far, have uniformly awaited the advance of the foe. This may be the safer policy; but we have never been able to appreciate it. Our conviction is, that a victorious advance into the enemy's country is the only road to a lasting and honorable peace. We must fight, and we must conquer, before we can make a treaty. If we cannot do this, we must submit to the fate of the weaker party. The enemy have dominion of the sea; he can assail us at almost innumerable points; he can plunder our coasts and penetrate our rivers. He is supreme in the Chesapeake Bay; he commands the Potomac; he has possession of Maryland, of Northwestern Virginia, and is contending for Missouri and Kentucky. While he threatens our whole coast, he may assail us at any point of our extended frontier. This whole situation must be altered before we can have peace on any terms compatible with honor and safety.

We have never heard of any plan suggested for effecting this desirable alteration short of carrying the war into the enemy's country. While we stand on the defensive, and the enemy intrenched on this side of the Potomac, it is impossible for us to destroy his supremacy at sea, or prevent his predatory incursions on our coast. We are subjected to all the disadvantages of a defensive war of indefinite duration or to a peace dictated by the enemy. The possibility of our success is not within the range of accident. To prevent our subjugation or extermination is all we can hope for.

We have no skill in strategy, and know nothing of the means at the command of our Generals; *but if this is all that is left to us, we had as well be looking out for terms of submission, and the sooner the better.* An endless war which affords no opportunity for either victory or revenge is a bootless undertaking.

The Southern people who have offered themselves and their all for the prosecution of this war, and who have reposed implicit confidence in the men entrusted with its conduct, have looked for something better. *It is not to be disguised that a sense of uneasiness and distrust is gradually supplanting that generous confidence.* A suspicion is gaining ground, that all the advantages of our position have not been profited by, as they might have been; that the war has not been prosecuted with the vigor and energy demanded by the emergency. We hear mutterings and complaints, apart from those connected with the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Medical Departments, growing out of the appointment of so many civilians to high commands. Many of these appointments have filled the country with apprehensions of some great disaster.

REBEL SUPPLIES GIVING OUT.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Oct. 7 says:

"In the rapid exhaustion of all sorts of supplies in the South, we must look for an alternative of relief, either in the raising of the blockade, or in the prompt and enterprising aid of Southern capital in the production and manufacture of various articles of prime necessity. We have plenty of corn and flour, rice and tobacco and cotton, but very little of anything else. As Winter approaches, many of our supplies are being fast exhausted. Our markets are nearly bare of candles, cotton, starch, soap, oil, bacon, refined sugars, salt, iron, shoes, clothing and other necessary supplies. The demand for bacon, an article of prime necessity, is largely in excess of the supply, with exceedingly small stocks in the hands of dealers."

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Mercury, Oct 7.

The blockade is being enforced off this harbor by two steamers and a sailing vessel. Off North Edisto a steamer has been observed, for three or four days, standing in shore in the morning, under canvass, and steaming off in the afternoon. Several vessels have, also, we understand, been lately seen off Port Royal. Some scamps have deserted from vessels stationed at North Edisto. A few nights since two seamen took a vessel's yawl-boat, and are supposed to have gone out to sea, and possibly to some of the blockaders. A schooner, which left a Southern port some time since, with a cargo of rice, it is reported, has been lost off the Bahamas. Her cargo was but little damaged, and, has, we understand, been saved. Arrivals from foreign ports have lately taken place, having on board articles much in demand.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. TWIGGS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 11.

We have been permitted by Gen. TWIGGS to see and to copy a telegraph dispatch received by him to-day from Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Acting Secretary of War, dated at Richmond on the 9th inst.:

"Gen. D. E. TWIGGS:

Your dispatch is received. The department learns with regret that the state of your health is such as to cause you to request to be relieved from active duty.

Your request is granted; but you are expected to remain in command until the arrival of Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL, who has been appointed to succeed you, and who leaves for New-Orleans to-morrow.

J. P. BENJAMIN.

PASSPORTS.

Yesterday was the first day for the execution of the Governor's orders in regard to passports. Hereafter, persons wishing to leave the city, either by steamer or by railroad train, will be obliged to provide themselves with a passport, for which application must be made at the Governor's office, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock. Persons residing on the line of the Jackson Railroad, and whose business requires them to travel frequently, can obtain a monthly passport, on application to Mr. T. S. WILLIAMS, the General Superintendent.

Military officers will accompany each train, and all travelers detected without the requisite pass will be arrested and brought back to the city.

The Disaster Below New-Orleans.

THE STEAM RAM—LETTER FROM CHARLES ELLET, JR., ESQ.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The news just received, through Southern channels, of the loss of the *Preble*, and the stranding of the other vessels of our blockading squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi River, is much doubted here, and I trust may prove to be exaggerated. Yet the inclosed letters, addressed by me several months since to the Secretary of the Navy, and others in authority, will show how much reason *I* have to apprehend that the rumors will prove in the main to be authentic.

It seems to me, however, that, whether the accoun which we have received turns out to be true or false, this may be a good time to call the attention of all who are interested in the defence of our great commercial cities, to the powers of the STEAM RAM as a defensive and offensive weapon.

In that view, I send you copies of letters which I have addressed to the Navy Department and others, from which you may take anything they contain which you may deem calculated to do good in these times, or such as may be in store for us.

It would be strange, indeed, if my efforts to call the attention of Congress and the Government to this formidable engine, should only have resulted in causing its adoption, first, by foreign nations, and now, for our own discredit and humiliation, by the contemptible navy of our domestic enemies. Yet I fear it is so.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES ELLET, JR.

MR. ELLET TO THE PRESIDENT.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Sept. 14, 1861.

His Excellency, President Lincoln:

SIR: You are very likely to hear at no distant day of the loss of some of the vessels of our blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico.

I have endeavored for more than six years to induce the Navy Department to take up and investigate the proposition to introduce the steam battering ram in naval warfare. But I have not been able to attract the serious attention of the Department, though I have pressed the subject upon three successive Administrations.

I address myself now to you, in the hope that you may listen to the assurances which I give you, that, for a moderate cost, a steam vessel can be constructed of sufficient strength to sink any ship that ever floated, by the mere force of collision, and without herself suffering material injury.

While I have failed entirely to impress my views upon the confidence of any of the Secretaries of the Navy, yet since their publication and distribution to Congress, the subject has been taken up and applied on a most extended scale by both the French and British Governments—under the recommendation of eminent engineers and naval officers; so that, in the event of a foreign war with any naval Power, we must look for the application of our own system against ourselves.

The rebels at New-Orleans and Mobile are also at work, as I informed the Secretary of the Navy some four months ago, building rams to run down our blockading vessels; and, since we have nothing to oppose to them as we ought to have, I greatly fear that we shall soon receive accounts of some serious disaster in that quarter.

My principal object in calling your personal attention to this subject now, however, is to recommend the Steam Battering Ram as the only effectual means of defending our rivers and harbors against the modern iron-plated and shot-proof vessels which England and France are introducing into their navies.

If it is the purpose of the Government to strengthen our seaboard defences, with a view to possible contingencies, allow me respectfully to urge upon your attention the value and efficiency of the *Steam Ram*—the direct shock of which the hull of no iron-plated vessel can resist.

I remain, Sir, with great respect, your ob't servant.

CHARLES ELLET, Jr., Civil Engineer.

The letters to the Secretary of the Navy, bearing date May 29 and June 21, 1861, are of the same tenor.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—When the drama of "The Octoroon"—which was revived here last night—was produced some two years ago, it came on the heels of a great excitement. The John Brown raid occupied the attention of the public; the South fulminated its wrath against the North, and the loyal people of the North indignantly protested against the injurious imputation that they sympathized with the mad scheme of the unhappy Abolitionist. In the very phrenzy of this affair, Mr. BOURCICAULT, who never failed to take advantage of a cotemporaneous event, gave to the public a view of Southern life, extending even to the offensive feature of a slave sale. There was "nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice." Moderate people on both sides of the line accepted it as a fair picture of actual events. But the timid and extravagant denounced it as untimely, and there were rumors of an intended interruption of the performance. Now no one can ride out a storm with more graceful ease than Mr. BOURCICAULT, and his face actually beamed with the prospect of having a theatre torn to pieces beneath his eyes. The great public assembled on the 6th of December, 1859, to record its verdict. It heard the story of poor *Zoe* with tearful attention; ground its awful teeth at the villainies of *McCloskey*, and triumphed with the triumph of the Yankee *Salem Scudder*. When the piece came to an end there was a yell of approbation, every one admitted that it was a powerful drama, singularly replete with incident, had been constructed out of forbidden materials, and every one wondered why something of the kind had not been done before. Mr. BOURCICAULT, a baffled man deprived, and, as it were, defrauded of his riot, subsequently took refuge in a congenial law-suit. The papers were filled with the case of the "Octoroon." Since then the piece has assumed the position to which it is eminently entitled, that of being one of the few good standard plays of which the American stage can boast. We recall these circumstances because its revival last night was attended with some of the incidents which marked its production. A few persons were again pleased to regard it as untimely, why, it would be difficult to say. The public, however, reaffirmed its verdict, and we do not hesitate to predict for the piece a prosperous run. It happens, curiously enough, that the week which witnesses its revival here, will, in all probability, see its production in London. It was to have been brought out at the Adelphi Theatre on Monday last.

Mr. BOURCICAULT'S skill as a damatist can only be questioned by those who know nothing at all of what they are speaking. To the experienced analyist of dramatic form the "Octoroon" is a study. There is not a superfluous incident in it; not a single meretricious situation, not a solitary effect, that is not demanded by the progress of the story, and yet the piece is one of the most exciting that has ever been seen on an American stage. If this were the result of a false sympathy for the heroine there would be but little credit to the author. But, although the subject is a Southern one, it is never contrasted for claptrap purposes with our Northern sentiments. Whilst we witness the "Octoroon" we become in fact Southerners, and deplore with all the honorable characters the necessity which compels an old family to part with its slaves. Mr. BOURCICAULT used to say that he would play the "Octoroon" in New-Orleans, and we see no reason why it should not be played there.

The performance last evening compared so favorably with that of the first night, that we have nothing but praise to bestow on it. Mr. CLARKE, who played the part of *Salem Scudder*, gave us an impersonation quite unlike what one would have expected from a low comedian who has so recently convulsed the town. It was, in fact, a serious and powerful performance, lighted up with exquisite touches of gentleness and glorious bursts of indignation. In the earlier acts the audience were unprepared for this phase of Mr. CLARKE'S art-character, but the conception and execution were alike so good that they prevailed, and in the end the public were prepared to accept Mr. CLARKE as one of the most impressive actors of the day. We do not hesitate to say that he is the best *Salem Scudder* we have ever seen. Nor were the other characters intrusted to negligent hands. Miss CLIFTON was a very graceful and charming *Zoe*, giving to the part the quiet interest of real life, rather than the hysterical impression of melodrama. Miss FANNY BROWN, as *Dora Sunnyside*, was all that could be desired—pretty, petulant and generous through all the bitter tears of vexation that a rival had brought to her eyes. Mr. DAVENPORT sustained his old part, and was as acceptable as ever. Mr. WALCOT, Jr., played the part of old *Pete*, the negro, with a great deal of force, and in the third act merited the genuine burst of applause which greeted his effort. The yellow boy *Paul* was played by Mrs. GEORGE STODDARD in an exceedingly effective way; but we would politely suggest to this very talented and willing artist that it is not necessary to speak every word directly to the audience. Mr. BARTON HILL'S *McCloskey* was rather hard, but the character justifies, and, in point of fact, invites the worst of interpretation. All the minor parts were intrusted to competent hands. We have no recollection of a better performance at this house. A complete success rewarded the management for the care it has bestowed on the revival. The "Octoroon" bids fair to be the sensation of the season.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.—PETER DEMBEY, a colored man, who claims to be a fugitive slave from the State of Maryland, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, upon the complaint of CHARLES A. DANA, of No. 154 Nassau-street, who charges that the prisoner applied to him for a sum of money sufficient to take him to Canada, at the same time exhibiting a letter, purporting to have been signed by Mr. GEORGE WILKENS, of Trenton, N. J., in which the bearer was represented as a worthy object of charity, and representing that Mr. DANA would aid him in his escape to Canada. The complainant at once recognized the swindler as a man who, two years since, had applied to him for money for the same pretended purpose, and to whom he had then given a sum sufficient to have taken him where he desired to go. Mrs. MARY S. TERNERLY, of No. 21 East Twenty-fifth-street, was called as a witness, and testified that DEMBEY was in the habit of practicing these impositions upon the public. The Justice committed him to the Workhouse for six months.

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—Officer BROWN yesterday arrested JULIA STEVENS and JOHN GLEASON upon the charge of a felonious assault, by stabbing FRANCIS O'NEIL, of No. 323 West Twelfth-street. From the affidavits before the Justice it appears to have been an unprovoked assault of the most serious nature. O'NEIL was stabbed four or five times in the face by JULIA STEVENS, and GLEASON struck a shoe-knife into his abdomen, making a gash about eight inches in length, which his medical attendant regards as fatal. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital after an examination, and the two prisoners were locked up to await the result of the injuries.

ATTEMPTED TO CUT HIS THROAT.—Yesterday, about 12½ o'clock, Mr. ROBERT WESTERVELT, of Hackensack, N. J., entered an office at No. 160 Fulton-street, and a few minutes afterwards, while he was sitting in a chair, Sergeant NEWMAN, of one of our volunteer regiments, discovered him in the act of cutting his throat with a razor which he had taken from his pocket. The Sergeant snatched the razor from him, and thus for the time saved his life, although he had succeeded in cutting his throat so that it is believed he cannot survive. He was taken to the New-York Hospital by Officers CURRIS and KEARNY of the Fifth Precinct. The unfortunate man was about 31 years of age, and of respectable appearance.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the clothing store of SIMON FOX, No. 66 Bowery. Owing to the prompt conduct of the Police and Firemen, the damage sustained was trifling compared with what it might have been. The damage to the stock amounted to about $300; insured for $4,000, in the Hamilton and New-York Equitable Insurance Companies. The building was damaged to the amount of $25, fully insured. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

EIGHT GAMES OF CHESS TO BE PLAYED BLINDFOLDED.—Mr. JAMES A. LEONARD, a well-known chess-player of this City, will, on Friday evening, of this week, play eight games of chess simultaneously without seeing any of the boards. The games will be played at the Morphy Chess Rooms, corner Fourth-street and Broadway. Six of the boards will be reserved for those present who may wish to try their skill with the blindfold player.

PERHAM'S GRAND EXCURSION.—To-day is the second day of starting on this grand excursion to Washington, Baltimore and Fortress Monroe. All who wish to go can remain at either of the above places till the 15th of next month, or can return sooner, if desirable. The whole trip will, no doubt, be of great interest, the fare for which is remarkably low.

FOUND DROWNED.—Officer MCCULLOCH, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, yesterday afternoon found the body of a child floating in the water at Pier No. 13, North River. It was brought ashore and the Coroner notified.

Obituary.

EX-GOV. WOODBRIDGE, who died at his residence in Detroit, Mich., on Oct. 20, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1779. He occupied the Gubernatorial Chair of that State in 1840 and 1841. In the year following he was sent to the United States Senate, and, at the conclusion of his term, retired to private life. He was a man of rare literary acquirements, a profound lawyer, and a thorough gentleman of the old school.

[Advertisement.]

THE MAN FOR THE TIMES.—Not FREMONT, nor MCCLELLAN, but JAMES PYLE, who, by the introduction of his O. K. Soap, is doing a great benefit to the laboring classes. One pound will outwear two of any other. Sold by grocers everywhere.

The Cynosure of Attraction at the Present time is KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway. His new Fall Hats are more elegant, are all offered at most moderate prices, and excite the warmest encomiums on all sides. Caps, Silk and Felt Hats, and all other seasonable fabrics of the latest fashion are to be found at Knox's Emporium. K. is happy to see his friends, even if they do not buy.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—DEMMON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, by Rev. Dr. Jones, WILLIAM DAVIS to JULIA, eldest daughter of Capt. Isaac Demmon, all of this City.

HUNT—STARR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Father Preston, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, JOHN DAGGETT HUNT, of New-York, to ELIZABETH J. T. STARR, youngest daughter of Col. Starr, of Halifax, N. S.

PHILLIPS—HOBART.—In Riverhead, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Daniel A. Goodsell, EDWARD H. PHILLIPS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss PHEBE E., only daughter of Capt. Henry Hobart, of the former place.

DIED.

ANTHON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, PHILIP HONE ANTHON, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st.

HOLTON—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, JOHN HOLTON, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 8 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 152 West 37th-st. His remains will be taken to St. Paul's Church, 59th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., where a Solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated, at 9 o'clock, for the repose of his soul, and thence to Flatbush Cemetery for interment.

MCLAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, CORNELIUS W. MCLAUGHLIN, M. D., aged 31 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother John A., and of his uncle Daniel O'Conor, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) morning, from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in 14th-st., where a Requiem High Mass will be said for the repose of his soul.

LYON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Oct 22, HATTIE CROCKER, only daughter of William Roscoe and Mary Eloise Lyon, aged 8 months.

DOUGLAS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, ROBERT T. DOUGLAS, in the 31st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and also the members of Joppa Council No. 201, F. A. M., are requested to attend his funeral, from the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Rhode Island papers please copy.

CLARK.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 22, JANE CLARK, daughter of Thomas F. and Prudence Clark, aged 20 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on this (Thursday) afternoon, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 21 1st-st., Hoboken. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

VAN WAGONER.—At St. Paul, Min., on Thursday, Oct. 17, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Wm. H. Morton, CARRIE, second daughter of C. S. Van Wagoner, of Paterson, N. J.

EDSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, after many years of intense suffering, borne with a beautiful submission and resignation, MARY, relict of John Edsall, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral, which the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, will take place from the residence of her son, James Edsall, No. 80 West Warren-st., South Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 24th inst. The remains will be conveyed, for interment, to English Neighborhood, New-Jersey.

EDDOWES.—In Raritan, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 22, JOSHUA EDDOWES, in the 40th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers-in-

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman to do chamberwork and washing, or would assist in the care of the washing and ironing; would take care of children and do plain sewing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 154 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do washing, or to do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; can produce the best of references from her present employers, whom she leaves in consequence of their breaking up house. Call at No. 349 5th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or as hairdresser, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or is willing to make herself otherwise useful; has good references for several years from some of the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, by calling at No. 585 6th-av., near 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would like to take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 11 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; fully understands her business; best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to take care of children, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; best of City references. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children, and do sewing; can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement, until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant woman as chambermaid or waiting, and do fine washing in a respectable boarding-house or a private family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 51 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A German girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at No. 117 Christopher-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, with the best of City reference, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone. Call at No. 145 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation in a respectable American family as chambermaid, or to do the housework of a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., in University-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young Protestant woman, who has lived seven years in the family of her present employer, No. 351 West 17th-st., a situation in a small family to do chamberwork and sewing, or to wait on a lady either here or going abroad. Can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; best City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl, who is very neat in her person and habits, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a thorough waitress; can set her table in good style, and keep the silver in perfect order; will produce the best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country. City reference from her last employer. Inquire at No. 120 East 26th-st., two doors from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has the best references; lived at her last place four years. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress; the best City reference; three years from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 28th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 199 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl; is a neat sewer, and would take care of children, if required. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 147 West 31st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family or a genteel boarding-house, by a very competent girl, with a good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 277 6th-av., north of 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of English and American cooking, baking, pastry and game; has no objection to do the washing of a small family, if required; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av., for two days, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class Scotch Protestant cook, a situation in a first-class family; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands family cooking in all its branches; can produce seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 65 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has very good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable Englishwoman, who thoroughly understands her business either in a private family or boarding-house; she would go by the day, week or month; she would be found an efficient servant where her services may be required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 1,257 Broadway, one door from the corner of 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook, is a first-rate washer and ironer. Good City reference to be had. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; will go to a first-class boarding-house; understands all kinds of game, meats, jellies, biscuits, &c.; best references. Call at No. 294 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as cook; has had long experience in the best American families; is an excellent baker, and would have no objections to help in the washing and ironing; the best City references. Address or call at No. 134 East 23d-st., fourth floor front.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups and jellies; also English and French dishes, baking and pastry; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as first-class cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 74 West 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a first-class cook; one who understands English and American cooking thoroughly; has the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable middle-aged woman, who can show the best of City references; understands her business in all its branches. Apply at 94 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has three years' reference; no objection to the country. Call or address COOK, No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as first-rate cook; the best of City reference given from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 122 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOman to cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 16 University-place, between 9 and 12 A. M.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook and excellent baker; has been four years in her situation; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 Rivington-st.

COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, ONE WHO knows her business well; also, a girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 275 4th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock, this morning.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will go to a hotel or restaurant; best City references. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st., for two days, first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to do the plain washing. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable, steady Protestant young woman as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress, who fully understands her business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country, and has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, next door to the fancy store, 1st floor, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN IS anxious to procure a situation either in City or country; is a first-rate cook and baker of bread and pastry; is a splendid washer and ironer, can do up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fine ligens in style; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as cook; understands washing and ironing; or would not object to do general housework for a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 320 1st-av., corner of 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, or cook, washer and ironer in a small family, in either City or country; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 East 17th-st., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived for several years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 East 35th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged woman as competent and experienced good, plain cook and baker in a private family; is an excellent laundress; can give the best of City reference as to capability and character. Can be seen at No. 141 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room, until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 26th-st., within one door of 7th-av., top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and willing to make herself useful; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 246 West 18th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable person, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would go as regular laundress; understands finest fluting; has the best of City reference. Call; for two days, at 74 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 61 East Houston-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a young woman; has good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 87 19th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, as cook, and to do washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiting, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; or would be willing to do housework separately; can bring good reference. Can be seen at No. 438 8th-av., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two competent young women; one as first-class cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; have the best of City references from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable young women wishes situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing. Has the best of City reference for seven years. Call at No. 225 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by an experienced girl; understands cooking in all its branches; is neat, obliging and willing; a good place and low wages expected; has good City references. Apply at No. 820 Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; best City references. Call at 198 West 27th-st., in the basement.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing industrious girl, with good City reference, desires a situation in the City or country, prefers the latter; would like a place up the North River; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; not afraid of work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do general housework, or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 215 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl; can do general housework and plain cooking; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., third floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 124 3d-av., in the shoe-store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, to do general housework; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; wages not as much an object as a comfortable home. Good reference given. Call at 124 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl, to do general housework, in a small family, or to do chamberwork and waiting; good references. Can be seen from 10 till 3, at No. 226 West 25th-st., second floor back.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as laundress; does up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fine linen beautifully, and all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; or will take a situation as competent chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a neat and obliging girl; is an experienced washer and ironer, and would assist in the chamberwork; has good City reference; low wages expected. Apply at No. 820 Broadway.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman in a private family as laundress; is not afraid of work; can do up all kinds of family washing, and understands French fluting; best City references. Call for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; is fully competent; understands French fluting and crimping; good reference. Apply at No. 175 West 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 373 6th-av., one door from 23d-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; can take the charge of a large wash; does up linens in magnificent style; fluting and ironing; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman a situation as first-class laundress; is willing to assist with the chamberwork. Best of references from her present employer, where she can be seen until suited. Call at No. 17 Strong-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., South Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as children's nurse, or do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 206 9th-av., corner 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand; can do good plain sewing; has had long experience in the care of children. Call for two days at No. 383 7th-av., southeast corner 34th-st.; the entrance on 7th-av. Has the best of City reference from her last place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse and to do sewing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived twelve years as nurse; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND A situation for a woman of good disposition, fourteen years' experience in the care of children; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer; will be found worthy of trust under all circumstances; City references of the highest order given. Apply at No. 28 West 25th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; best City references; will assist as seamstress. Call at No. 62 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objections to travel. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at her present employers, No. 33 East 20th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse or seamstress; can speak French fluently; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is also a good hair-dresser; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes a situation in a private family, as nurse; can do fine washing and ironing or light chamberwork; has long experience in children; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 362 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts. Best City reference.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, and is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to travel; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 251 6th-av. corner of 18th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a willing and obliging girl, who can be well recommended; no objection to do a child's washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 278 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 88 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, by a young woman who can come well recommended, having lived over six years in her only place. Can be seen on Thursday and Friday at No. 147 Jay-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would be willing to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years; no objection to the country. Call at No. 197 3d-av., third door above 18th-st., in the fancy store, for two days, until engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can give five years' City reference, and two from her last place; is a person of very neat habits. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a young woman, as children's nurse and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing; satisfactory references can be given as to character and capability. Call at No. 9,018 Broadway, near 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young South American girl a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid. Good City reference. Apply at No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., for two days; no objection to travel with a family.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as first-class seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; has the best of City reference; also, a first-class waitress in a private family; understands her duties perfectly, and has the best of City references; full satisfaction will be given from their last employers. Call at No. 161 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses; would assist in light chamberwork, or assist with care of children; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making, making ladies' and children's clothes in the neatest style; no objection to travel; she understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; the best of City reference given. Address No. 208 6th-av., corner of 14th-st., in the druggist's.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl; is a first-class seamstress, and can take care of children; can cut and fit children's clothing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent seamstress, a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; work by the day, week or month; has good City reference, if required. Can be seen until suited at No. 39 West 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation in a family; she is a good seamstress; understands dressmaking, millinery and machine-sewing. Apply, during this week, at No. 28 West 14th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist with other work. Call at No. 192 West 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Scotch female, as seamstress and to take care of children; can cut and fit for children, embroider, with family sewing; or would do chamberwork; no objection to go out of the City; satisfactory City reference given. Can be seen two days, at No. 73 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or seamstress and to do waiting; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands family sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 290½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the fancy-store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 125 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A competent seamstress and dressmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit; is willing to do light chamberwork and be otherwise useful; can do up laces and muslins; can give the best of City reference; has no objections to leave the City; wages $8 per month. Address A. B., Madison-square Post-office, for three days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl a situation as waitress; the best of City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 11 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family; understands her business in every branch. Can come well recommended from her last situation. Can be seen until engaged at No 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has good City references. Call at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a small family, by a young woman of good address; highly recommended by her present employer, with whom she has lived seven years. Apply at No. 35 West 17th-st., where she is at present.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; will assist with the chamberwork; best City references. Call at No. 90 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best of City references; is capable of fulfilling either of the situations. Call at No. 83 West 33d-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SCOTCH GIRL WISHes a situation as waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 523 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

A LITTLE GIRL—WANTS A SITUATION IN a private family, to wait on the table and door, and make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

TWO INVALIDS.—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, of probity and experience, desires a situation as nurse and general attendant on an invalid of either sex; can act as reader or amanuensis if required; best of reference. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, No. 107 East 13th-st., New-York.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a thoroughly competent double-entry bookkeeper of 13 years' practical experience; was five years with last employers. Good City reference furnished. Address WM. CHAPMAN, Powers' Hotel.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper, entry clerk, or a position in an insurance office or commercial house, by a competent young man; satisfactory reference given as to ability, integrity, &c.; terms low; will accept a position as salesman in a good store. Address, for three days, WHITNEY, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his coachman; he parts with him in consequence of breaking up his establishment; he is honest, sober and obliging, and understands his business thoroughly. Call at, or address a note to P. A., No. 349 5th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best City reference, and is well known to be sober and steady in every respect. Address G. R., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant single man; has been a coachman in New-York for fourteen years; can be highly recommended as a first-class servant, in all branches, by the most respectable gentlemen in this City; has waited on table when required. Apply at No. 305 4th-av

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes a situation in a private family as coachman; understands the care of horses, and also a good, careful driver and good groom. Call at No. 25 William-st., for two days, and there will receive good satisfaction.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT DISposing of his horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, an Englishman, reliable in every respect. Address E. M. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH a first-class City reference, wants a situation in a private family. Can be seen at No. 258 East 9th-st., or a note addressed as the above No. will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a man who understands his business; has the best City reference as to his driving and care of horses. Apply at No. 60 East 14th-st., Union-square.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable man who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriage and horses, and can be highly recommended. Address A. B., at Mr. Disney's harness store, No. 60 Union-place, next door to the Hotel, East 14th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN EXPERienced and careful driver, well acquainted with the management of horses, and capable of acting as veterinary surgeon, when required, wants a situation; he has filled the above situation in one family for ten years, and can come well recommended. A note addressed to J. M., Box 2,022 Post-office, will meet prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended by several gentlemen at present in town; would like to make himself useful to his employer. Address M. E., at Mr. Colins', No. 219 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by an Englishman as coachman or groom; no objections to travel with an officer; he can give the best of City reference from his last place. Apply at Samuel Lowry's harness store, No. 932 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUation is wanted by a young Englishman; one who thoroughly understands his business as coachman and gardener; is a good groom, and understands thorough management of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; understands the management of young trees, grafting, and greenhouse work; and has a good character. Address for two days, J. C., care of J. D. More, No. 79 Washington-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a Protestant young man, as coachman and plain gardener, and is willing to make himself generally useful. has the best of reference from his last employer. Address W. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WITH four years' first-class reference from his last employer, wants a situation as groom, either in this City or country. A note addressed to E. F., No. 235 East 9th-st., will be promptly attended to, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation for a single German, experienced in every branch of the business, particularly landscaping and propagating green-house plants. Wages reasonable. Address P. M., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A VERY FIRST-RATE MAN is seeking a situation, as gardener; thorough in his business, and of industry, activity, and integrity, can present unexceptionable references. He is allowed to refer to his last employer, Mr. Charles E. Milnor, No. 142 Duane-st., who will cheerfully answer all inquiries.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, BY A SOber, steady man, a situation as gardener; is a good vegetable gardener, and would do farm-work if required; understands the care and treatment of horses, or any kind of cattle, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a place; can be well recommended. Address R. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very respectable single young man, who can take care of a horse and wagon, and is a good milker of cows; can take care of vegetable garden, work on farm, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the very best of reference from his last employer. Any one in need of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to T. B., No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man is anxious to make an engagement with a gentleman; he understands the care and management of horses and harness thoroughly; is a splendid driver and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; the best of references from his last place. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young Englishman as waiter: he has lived in first-class families in the City, and has first-class City references. Address, for two days, C. C., No. 2 East 23d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a single, steady, respectable man; the best of City reference given. Address to G. T., No. 38 4th-av., in trunk store.

IN A BROKER'S OFFICE.—A SITUATION wanted, in a Broker's office, by an Englishman of good address, who speaks French and German; is a good accountant, and has good connections in England in the dry goods and stock business. Salary not so much an object. Address A. V., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS together, by a young Englishman and wife without incumbrance. Protestants; the man as groom and coachman; understands driving and the care and management of horses thoroughly; the woman as experienced cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and understands the care of milk and butter; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; both understand their business thoroughly, as their reference will testify. A letter addressed WATSON, Box No. 143 Post-office, North Orange, New-Jersey, will be attended to until engaged.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAM SAW MILL in this City. Wages $10 per week. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A WAITER, AND A FOOTMAN.—WANTED, two men, one as waiter, the other as footman. Apply this day at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TEACHER IN A school in the City, a young lady who has been educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and who is well qualified to give lessons in Mathematics and Calisthenic exercises. Address M. D., Union-square Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music, no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or any other distant post. The best of references can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

AS TEACHER AND GOVERNESS.—A LADY who has the forenoon unoccupied would like to obtain private tuition in New-York or Brooklyn; she is accustomed to instruct in all the branches of a thorough and finished education, and can give unexceptional City reference. Also, wanted, the situation of resident governess. Apply at No. 17 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as a daily or resident teacher of English, French, music and drawing in or near the City; would instruct a class of ten or more pupils; unexceptionable references. Address, for one week, TEACHER, No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City; the best references given. Address, personally or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 24 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. H. Sarles, No. 913 Broadway, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as visiting governess, for a few hours of each day, by a lady desiring to teach the English branches only to children under 14; Brooklyn preferred. Address A. L. G., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

MR. FRED. HENSLER, OF THE ACADEMY of Music, desires to announce that he has resumed his regular course of tuition in vocal music. In soliciting further engagements, he takes this opportunity of requesting the attendance of his present pupils, on their respective days and hours, as usual, at Chickering's Rooms, No. 694 Broadway.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

GRAND PIANO WANTED—SECOND HAND, in good order, of best City make. Address, stating maker, length of time in use, and price, H., Box No. 2,295 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS DRINKing and lunch saloon at No. 98 Wall-st., doing a good business. The only reason for selling is that the owner has other business to attend to.

LAW PARTNER.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KENNEDY, BOX & Co., }
No. 40 Exchange-place. }

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
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U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.
PAYMENT
may be made in 6 % cent. 3 years' Treasury Notes of par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.
C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
OFFICE OF READ, DREXEL & Co., No. 40 WALL-ST.

Treasury Notes of the various denominations, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day on every One Hundred Dollars, may be had upon application at the above agency. Certified Checks, Current Banknotes and SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES taken in payment.

WM. G. READ,
Government Agent.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
At the office of
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 47 Wall-st.
6 per cent. Two-Year
Treasury Notes received
At Par in payment
For 7 3-10 per cents.

SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES,
PURCHASED BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

HALDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS in certain Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals indorsed proposals for S. F. Bonds) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon on the 25th day of October, 1861, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of forty-eight thousand dollars. Also of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-six thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
N. THAYER, } Trustees.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M. LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the company, at the office of the subscribers in Erie-place, on and after the 1st day of November next. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OCTOBER 22, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

A LOAN OF $2,500 WANTED IMMEDIately; extra and satisfactory interest will be paid; the best of security will be given; agents need not answer. Address CONTRACTOR, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.
CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of very choice oil-paintings, including many guaranteed ORIGINALS, bearing the CERTIFICATE of the artists. Among them will be found:
AN INTERIOR, by ADRIENNE DE SENNECOURT.
MARINE, by SCHAUMBERG.
LANDSCAPE and FIGURES, by RUYSDALE and VANDEVELDE.
CATTLE, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
INTERIOR, by FRANCK.
And many other fine paintings. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues. The attention of those in want of really fine pictures is requested to this sale, as they will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CONTINUED.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway. This sale embraces superior parlor suites of various kinds, library and dining-room suites, elegant rosewood parlor secretaries, etageres, canterburys, music racks, centre tables, wardrobes, buffets, extension dining-tables, hall stands, tables and chairs, library and secretary bookcases, revolving chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood, oak, black walnut and mahogany chamber suites. The attention of the trade and of private buyers is respectfully called to this sale, as it is absolute, and one of the finest stocks offered this season.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
On THURSDAY next,
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st., Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, one thousand cases Boots and Shoes, comprising a very attractive assortment of desirable goods, to which the attention of buyers is particularly invited.
Auction sale of Boots and Shoes every Thursday.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, 24th October, instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers,) 75 lots of ground in the City of New-York, situate as follows, viz.:
6 lots on 60th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d avs., 100 feet west of 1st-av.
10 lots on 78th-st., south side, between 11th and 12th avs., each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches, 150 feet west of 11th-av.
4 lots 25 by 102 feet 2 inches, on 79th-st., south side, between 11th and 12th avs., 200 feet east of 12th-av.
Whole water front between 77th and 78th-sts., west of 12th-av., 100 feet in length for bulk-head and 300 feet for piers; right not yet secured.
12 gore lots on south side 77th-st., between 11th and 12th-avs., about 100 feet west of 11th-av.; depth of lots and road to be vacated from 89 feet 11 inches to 79 feet 3 inches by 25 feet.
7 lots, five on the north and two on the south side of 81st-st., between the 3d and 4th-avs.
3 lots on east side of 5th-av., between 133d and 134th-sts., 24 feet 11 inches north 133d-st., each 25 by 100. Also, 8 lots on east side 6th-av., between 134th and 135th-sts., corners 24 feet 11 inches by 100 feet, and inside 25 feet by 100 feet. Also, 8 lots on the north side of 134th-st., next to corner; lots 99 feet 11 inches by 25 feet. Also, 4 lots on the south side of 135th-st. 200 feet east of 5th-av. and on 100 foot street, 99 feet 11 inches by 25 feet. Also, 4 lots on 7th-av., west side, being the southwest corner of 149th-st. Also, 2 lots, 50 feet in the rear of the above, with 3 lots on Bloomingdale road, between 157th and 158th-sts., east side, about 25 feet from 158th-st.
This property is believed to be particularly adapted for the erection of buildings to suit the wants of the times. If cottages, to cost about $3,000, were placed on the lots, it would engage to guarantee a rent of 12 per cent. upon the investment. We all know, or ought to know, that hundreds and thousands who have been living in houses at rents varying from $1,000 to $3,000 per annum are, in consequence of the stagnation of business, obliged to retrench their expenses. Many of these are still desirous of retaining a residence on Manhattan Island, and can do so respectably by purchasing three or four low-priced lots, and building a cottage on one of them. Their whole expenses (including rent) may thus be brought down to $2,000 a year, or less, the ground meanwhile constantly increasing in value, while, by the old process, it costs them to be respectable five times that amount. This property is located within forty minutes' ride of the City Hall, about the same time it takes to reach 40th-st. It is well known that property lying around Boston, at the distance of several miles, sells for nearly as much as that in the heart of the city. There, the people understand true enjoyment. Who will say that New-Yorkers will not soon attain the same end by the use of the same means? It is intended to make the sale absolute. The terms will be liberal to the buyers—10 per cent. at the time of sale, which will be placed in a Trust Company, to draw interest for the benefit of whom it may concern; 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage of the property for three or four years. Deeds to be delivered in thirty days. Maps can be obtained of the auctioneers, at No. 7 Pine-st.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable brass, copper and Victoria carriages, harness, &c., viz.:
A very beautiful lady's dapple bay saddle horse, long tail, 7 years old, 15.3 hands high, is perfectly gentle, sound and kind, and good in all harness.
Also, a very fine bay horse, 15¾ hands high, 9 years old, perfectly sound and kind, and gentle in all harness and under the saddle, and is a beautiful horse for a military officer.
Also, an elegant coupé made by Lawrence, very little used, and in perfect order.
Also, a Victoria carriage, made by Wood Brothers, in perfect order, and one of the finest in the City.
Also, a fine double plated harness, made to order. The above belong to a private establishment, and present a rare opportunity to persons wishing to supply themselves. They can be seen previous to the sale, if desired, on application at our store.
Also, a pair of bay and black horses, aged 7 and 12 years.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL—ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Oct. 25 and 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-street, a large and elegant assortment of genteel household furniture of every description, removed for convenience of sale and to pay advances, consisting of very rich solid carved rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel plush and reps; also plain suites, in same; elegant and very highly finished chamber suites, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut: elegant black walnut library suites and dining-room suites; elegant rosewood amour-à-glaces, rosewood and black walnut bookcases, secretaries and etageres; very rich carved buffets, in oak, black walnut and mahogany; lounges, in reps, leather and damask; carved pillar and plain extension tables; oak and black walnut dining, hall and office chairs; elegant gilt frame French plate pier and mantle glasses: a large lot of gas brackets and ormolu and bronze chandeliers; together with an assortment of office and library desks and tables, in black walnut, oak and mahogany; a splendid aubisson carpet.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:
94 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.
108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.
40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company for $200 each.
All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.
The above (sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Oct. 18, at same hour and place.
The above sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Oct. 25, at same hour and place.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Oct. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Oct. 27.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer—Office No. 271 Clinton-st. Brooklyn.
BY JULIUS BROWN, THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock—Positive sale of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, lace curtains, feather beds and bedding, Brussels and other carpets, oil cloths, parlor and large cooking stoves, chinaware, &c., &c., at No. 57 Luqueer-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., South Brooklyn.

JOS. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, OCT. 24—AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., at No 98 Wall-st.—Bar-room Fixtures—Walnut top counter, oyster stand, 3 French plate looking-glasses, pictures, clock, gas and water fixtures, 3 beer pumps, liquor kegs and contents, cigar show-case, cigars, arm-chairs, tables, screens, decanters, stove and fixtures, &c. Also, the lease and good-will of the premises.

J. F. DUNCAN & Co., Auctioneers.
GREAT ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOVES—$10,000 worth—the stock of a wholesale dealer—will be sold by J. F. DUNCAN & CO., No. 111 Nassau-st., Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock. A good opportunity for dealers and others in want of stoves of any kind. Also, a lot of copper bottoms. Sale positive. Terms cash. By order of W. H. GRAHAM, Assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, OCT. 25, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn—A general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, mattresses, feather beds, &c., engravings, crockery, carpets, stoves, 2 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, 90 gallons brandy, office desks, &c., &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, washstands, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, stoves, cutlery &c

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 Broadst., a choice assortment of fresh imported Dutch bulbs, from Haarlem, in Holland, comprising double and single hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, gladiolus, iris, crocus, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
FINE POCKET-CUTLERY AT AUCTION.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWER'S SON will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 24, at No. 73 William-st., two hundred and eighty-five dozen pocket-knives, comprising a variety of styles, and all in fine order. Terms cash.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine two-seat shifting seat rockaway in good order.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. The sale consists of azalias, Chinese primroses, variegated yuccas, ixoras, &c., &c., from Mr. Louis Menaud, Albany, N. Y

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE—MILLINERY GOODS.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEERS,
Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.,
Will sell at their salesroom on
THURSDAY, Oct. 24,
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
at 10½ o'clock, the stock of a Millinery Jobbing House, comprising rich velvets, satins, silks and crapes, bonnet ribbons in every style and large variety; fine French and American flowers, velvet ribbons, assorted numbers; rushes, feathers, bonnet frames, &c., &c., all strictly first-class goods, in regular packages, and in perfect order for the trade. Also, counters, iron safe, copy press, desks, &c.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. He considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copaiva capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations. In sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

EYE, EAR AND LUNG INFIRMARY.—THE most hopeless cases of deafness, blindness, consumption, bronchitis, catarrh and chronic diseases, speedily cured by Dr. GRAVES, Specialist. Consultation free. No. 609 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third and last part of the fifth title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per cent. thereof offered by the person or persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, No. 39 NASSAU-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposal for Clothing," will be received at this office until FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, within sixty days from notification of acceptance of bid, THREE THOUSAND BLUE CLOTH ROUND JACKETS, and as many more as may be required previous to the first of July, 1862, the jackets to conform in quality of material, pattern and workmanship to those in use in the Navy, a sample of which can be seen on application to the inspector in charge at the Navy-yard aforesaid, and must pass the usual inspection of the Yard. Payment to be made at this station. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
NEW LECTURE
BY
JOHN B GOUGH,
ON THE
"MYSTERIES OF LONDON,"
OR
"LONDON BY NIGHT,"
AT THE
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 28,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED CORNET BAND
Will perform Selections of Music from 7 to 8 o'clock, previous to the Lecture.
Tickets of Admission, 25 cents each. Reserved Seats, 50 cents, can be secured at
Babcock's Bookstore, No. 246 Fulton-st.;
Rose's Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

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RATES OF PASSAGE.
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THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
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On MONDAY.....Oct. 28 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
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ALL PERSONS WISHING TO PROCURE Passports must apply in person at the office of the United States Passport Agent, No. 30½ Pine-st. Passports are given free of charge on producing the necessary papers for the same. OSCAR IRVING, U. S. Passport Agent in the City of New-York, appointed by the Government.

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RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A.M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P.M.,

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

will say presently, that if Eastern Kentucky is to be converted into a huge maw to devour men, the only result of its formation into a separate department will be the loss of the State. But it is said, we intend to release East Tennessee, turn the rebel flank in Western Virginia, and create a diversion in favor of Gen. McCLELLAN. A most magnificent scheme—like that of the Persian visionary, who, in spurning the King's daughter, whom he was to marry, kicked over his little basket of wares, and demolished all his wonderful air-castles at a single blow. But we shall, at least, emancipate East Tennessee. Yes, and lose Louisville and Kentucky. Throw away a great city and a wealthy and populous State for a sterile and worthless rock.

If the readers of the TIMES have been reading any marvelous accounts of skirmishes in this quarter recently, the best advice I can give them is not to believe them. The telegraph is considerably quicker than my letters, but not quite so truthful. Such plundering, devastation and marauding as the rebels are now practicing in the neighborhood below here would disgrace barbarians. They rob Secessionists quite as readily as Union men. They steal horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, bed clothing, wearing apparel, in short, everything. The plundered parties arrive in camp daily with their woful stories. The robbers go up to the fields where the farmers are seeding, and forcibly take their horses from the plows. This is no sensation paragraph. I do not write such. I have a list, several pages long, containing the names of those plundered, and the amount of their losses.

Brig.-Gen. WOOD arrived in camp last night. He will command a brigade in this division.

THE SAVANNAH PRIVATEER.

Trial for Piracy—Great Throng in Court

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson, C. J., and Shipman.

The trial of the privateers of the *Savannah* was commenced at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. A large audience was present, both of members of the Bar and of others.

The prisoners names are as follows; Thos. Harris Baker, Captain; John Harleston, Mate; Henry C. Howland, Sailing Master; S. C. Passalaigne, Purser; Patrick Daly, John Murphy, Martin Galvey, W. C. Clark, Alex. C. Cold, Richard Palmer, and A. G. Ferris, crew; José Cruz Del Cano, cook, and Ensel Oman, steward.

The proceedings on behalf of the United States were conducted by E. D. Smith, Esq., the United States District Attorney, and Ethan Allen, Esq., assisted by Wm. M. Evarts and S. M. Blatchford, Esqs., as counsel.

For the prisoners appeared Daniel Lord, James T. Brady, J. Larocque and Algernon S. Sullivan and Messrs. Dukes, Daregа and Meyer.

The District Attorney, having had his witnesses called, announced that he was ready to proceed with the trial, and as he desired to use the prisoner A. C. Ferris as a witness, he moved to enter a *nolle prosequi* as to him.

The Court asked if the prisoners were to be tried jointly. Counsel said they were. The names of the prisoners were called, and they stood up, and the impanneling of a jury commenced.

James Brown, Albert Cook, Samuel Hopkins and Daniel T. Williams, were called but did not answer.

Edward Werner answered, and stepping forward, was sworn as to his qualification.

Mr. Smith asked if he had any conscientious scruples as to finding a verdict of Guilty in a capital case. The juror had none, and in answer to questions by Mr. Larocque for the defence, he stated that he read the accounts in the newspapers of the capture of the *Savannah*, but had not formed or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners, or whether they were guilty of piracy, if the facts were as alleged—and he was accepted and sworn in as a juror.

Wm. H. Marshal answered, and had no scruples as to finding a verdict of guilty in a capital case. He had read the account of the capture of the *Savannah*, but had not formed or expressed any opinion as to the general matter, or as to whether cruising under a commission from the Confederate States was piracy. He was therefore sworn.

Wm. Powell was next called, and had no conscientious scruples. He said also that he had not formed any opinion which would prevent him from giving a verdict according to the facts of the case, but had read the accounts, and formed an opinion if the facts were so.

Mr. Larocque—Have you formed an opinion as to whether cruising under the commission of the Confederate States is piracy?

Juror—I have.

Mr. Evarts—We suppose that that is purely a question of law, and that the juror cannot properly be asked the question.

Judge Nelson—I suppose so. That is a question of law. Confine the question to the merits of the transaction.

Mr. Larocque—Did you believe the accounts you read?

Juror—It is difficult to say. There is so much that is published nowadays, that I can hardly say that I believe anything that I read without collateral evidence. I have formed no opinion as to the facts of what the *Savannah* did before her capture.

Mr. Larocque—Did you form any opinion as to the character of the acts done?

Mr. Evarts—That is a question of law.

Judge Nelson—I doubt whether that is a proper question.

Mr. Larocque said this was a peculiar case. Probably there was little difference of opinion as to the facts of the case, and the jurors, if they have any bias, have it rather as to the character of the acts than as to whether the facts have been committed. The Court might charge the jury as to the law, but if they were not governed by that, that was a matter of their own conscience, and the prisoners were without remedy. He cited the case of the United States *vs.* Wilson, from Baldwin's Reports, holding that a juror who had formed an opinion that the riots in question did or did not constitute treason, was incompetent. Also another case, in which the juror had made up his mind that the offence was treason, was held incompetent though he had not made up his mind whether the prisoner was engaged in the offence.

Judge NELSON said the only difference was that there the case was put to the juror generally as to the crime after he had read the accounts of the transaction; but this question is a pure question of law.

Mr. Larocque said he would reduce his question to writing, for the purpose of taking an exception, and read it as follows: Have you formed or expressed an opinion as to whether the facts charged, if proved, constitute the offence of piracy?

In this form the Court held the question proper.

The juror answered that he had expressed no opinion, and could hardly say that he had formed a definite opinion, having hardly enough knowledge of the law to form it.

This juror was accordingly sworn.

James Cassidy was called, and upon being examined as the preceding jurors had been, was received without objection.

Thomas Costello had merely read accounts of the capture of the privateer, but had formed no decided opinion. Had no scruples as to capital punishment. Admitted.

Messrs. John Fyfe, Thomas Costello and six others were examined in like manner, and finally accepted.

The Jury were finally sworn in collectively after being called in the order of their names as follows:

Edward Werner,	Wm. H. Marshall,	Wm. Powell,
James Cassidy,	John Fyfe,	Thomas Costello,
Tugenbold Kron,	Matthew P. Bogert,	George Mueller,
Robert Taylor,	Daniel Bixby,	Geo. H. Hanseil.

The form of the questions put to each of the above jurors, and satisfactorily answered in the negative by them, was as follows:

By the District-Attorney—In a capital case, if the evidence is sufficient to convince you of the guilt of the prisoner, have you any conscientious scruples which would prevent you finding a verdict of guilty?

By Mr. Larocque, for the defence—Do you understand the case? Have you formed or expressed any opinion concerning the guilt or innocence of the prisoners? Do you believe that the acts charged upon them, if proved, constitute piracy?

The most interesting examination was that of Mr. Thomas Dugan, a highly intelligent person, who was called as a juror. He, by his replies, raised several nice points upon the question as to whether an abhorrence of capital punishment and a strong distrust of human testimony added to merciful sympathies rendered the juror incompetent. However, expressing continued fear that such sympathy would not sustain him in performing his duty in the Jury-room, the Court bade the witness stand aside, Mr. Larocque, for the defence, taking exception, and the exception noted for defendants' benefit.

E. D. Smith, Esq., United States District-Attorney, opened for the prosecution, and proceeded in substance as follows:

May it please the Court, and Gentlemen of the Jury, the Constitution of the United States, in article I, section 8, defines, among other offences against the laws of nations, the crimes of piracy and robbery upon the high seas; and the first Congress that ever sat under the Constitution, passed an act, approved on the 1st of April, 1790, usually known as the "Crimes Act," (see 1 Statutes at Large, page 113, sections 8 and 9,) which more clearly designates the character of these offences, and their penalties. The portions of these sections applicable to our use read as follows:

"If any person shall upon the high seas * * * commit the crime of robbery, in or upon any ship or vessel, or upon any of the ship's company of any ship or vessel, or the lading thereof, such person shall be adjudged to be a pirate; and being therefor convicted before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District into which he shall be brought, or in which he shall be found, shall suffer death.

If any citizen shall commit any robbery or piracy, or any act of hostility against the United States, or any citizen thereof, upon the high seas, under color or commission from any foreign Prince or State, or on pretence of authority from any person, such offender shall, notwithstanding the pretence of any such authority be deemed adjudged and taken to be a pirate, felon, and robber, and on being thereof convicted shall suffer death."

Mr. Smith would here remark to the Jury, that while in the State Courts the Jury were to decide upon the law and the facts, the case was otherwise in the United States Courts, for there the Judge was to decide, and would instruct the Jury upon them.

To resume—In 1819, Congress passed another act to protect the commerce of the United States, and to define and punish piracy, (see 3 Statutes at Large, p. 513, section 5,) but that act having special bearing, expired by its own limitation.

The act of May 15, 1820, to continue in force the former Act to punish piracy (see 3 Statutes at Large, page 600, section 3,) provided that the commission of any attack or robbery, upon any ship or ship's company, upon the high seas, by citizens of the United States, &c., should be deemed piracy, and punished with death.

In the 4th Statutes at Large, page 118, section 14, of the Act passed March 3, 1825, is a clause setting forth the jurisdiction of the United States Courts empowered to try such cases, and the Act concludes by repealing all former Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with itself.

Under the act of 1790, the question arose in the United States Supreme Court whether attack and robbery upon the high seas were punishable with death—(United States *vs.* Palmer, 3 Wheaton, 610, and United States *vs.* Hutchings, 3 Wheaton's Criminal Cases)—when it was decided that the words ending with "robbery" were to be construed independently, thus leaving that offence upon the high seas punishable with death, but allowing a milder penalty for the same crime on land.

The question now arises whether the statutes of the United States have been violated by the prisoners at the bar in the offence charged against them. The question whether their offence was piracy according to the law of nations was not material, and probably would not come up. The pirate was regarded in all ages, by all nations, as an enemy of the human race, but the discussion here involved need not travel into the consideration of the foreign nationality of persons charged with piracy against American citizens. Congress had provided for and authorized the punishment of piracy, and the statute was complete and whole.

After stating the law governing the case, the facts were next to be considered. About the middle or latter part of May, 1861, a number of persons in Charleston, South Carolina, formed a plan to fit out a privateer, to be sent forth for the purpose of seizing the ships and goods of the people of the United States. After procuring the vessel, great difficulty was experienced in finding a crew and officers, until the acts of the State of South Carolina had thrown large numbers of men out of employment, and rendered the procurement of those willing to undertake the expedition possible.

The prisoner at the bar, Capt. Baker, was among the first who assented, and he diligently used his influence in enlisting others, some of whom are here arraigned. At length, the requisite crew having been got together, the prisoners at the bar, in company with one Knickerbocker and one Ferris, did, on Saturday, the 1st of June, 1861, go from the wharves of Charleston, by small boats on board of the *Savannah*, then lying below in the harbor, near Fort Sumter. The *Savannah*, which was a schooner of 54 tons, with a crew of 20 on board, and armed with a pivot gun, pistols, muskets, etc., left the neighborhood of Fort Sumter on Sunday morning, and, in the afternoon, sailed from the port. All of the crew are here present, excepting only those subsequently put on board the prize vessel. On Monday, June 3, a sail was seen, which was presently discovered to be, as the crew of the privateer called her, "A Yankee," with a cargo of sugar, bound from Cardenas to Philadelphia. This they deemed "a good prize." It will be shown by testimony that the *Savannah* had no shipping articles, and that there was no agreement with the crew as to wages, but that officers and all were to share in the proceeds of their captures.

The strange vessel proved to be the brig *Joseph*, commanded by Capt. Meyer, who, when overtaken, was hailed and ordered to come on board the privateer by Captain Baker; he complied, and was informed that his vessel was a prize, and that he and his crew were prisoners to the Confederate States. A prize crew was then sent on board the *Joseph*, and the latter was ordered to a neighboring Southern port, called Georgetown, where the captured crew were imprisoned and the vessel sold. The prisoners were subsequently released at Charleston. Capt. Meyer remained on board of the *Savannah*, which was on the same day overhauled and captured by the United States brig *Perry*, Capt. Parrott. No papers were found on board the *Savannah* excepting what purported to be a letter-of-marque, signed by one Jefferson Davis, and a printed copy of an act of the Confederate Congress relating to privateers, with an underwriting professing to issue from the Confederate President. Also a printed copy of a supplementary act to the same.

A prize crew was placed on board the *Savannah*, and the privateersmen were conveyed by the *Perry* to the flag-ship *Minnesota*, Commodore Stringham, who carried them to Hampton Roads, where they were transferred to the *Harriet Lane*, and in that vessel brought to New-York, where, on a warrant of the United States Commissioner, sued out by the United States District Attorney, they were arrested and conveyed to prison by the United States Marshal. About two weeks later they were indicted by the United States Grand Jury of this District for piracy, in violation of the statutes in such cases made and provided. Treason, however, was not alleged in the indictment.

The papers alluded to are on prayer of the counsel for the defence, are admitted to exist, but their admissibility in evidence will be hereafter contested.

Mr. Smith here impressed upon the jury the duty they had to perform, and cited the cases of United States *vs.* Clinton, (5 Wheaton, p. 144;) the *Nueva, Anna* and *Lieber*, (6 Wheaton, p. 493;) United States *vs.* Palmer, (3 Wheaton, p. 610;) United States *vs.* Tully, (1 Gallison, p. 247;) United States *vs.* Jones, (3 Washington's Circuit Court Reports, p. 238,) and a number of other American authorities and elementary treatises to show that robbery on the high seas was punishable with death, no matter by what authority of any unrecognized person or power committed. He would call up Albert G. Ferris and Augustus Knickerbocker, to prove the facts of the case more fully. As Mr. Knickerbocker had been sick, he had secured the testimony of Mr. Ferris, of whose antecedents he knew something, and whom he regarded favorably. He would call up the Deputy Collector of Philadelphia with the ship's register to prove the American ownership of the *Joseph*; he would call up the builder, master and mate of the same vessel; the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in this jurisdiction, to prove the naturalization of Capt. Meyer, the Lieutenant of the U. S. brig *Perry*; Commodore Stringham, of the *Minnesota*; Lieut. Constable, of the *Harriet Lane*; the United States Commissioner on whose warrant the prisoners were in custody, and the United States Marshal who made the arrest. The atrocity of the leaders in revolt against the United States was undoubted, and it was probable that the crime of their agents and servants, equally grave, but modified apparently by ignorance and prejudice, might awaken some sympathy in the minds of the jury; but the latter were bound to discharge their duty firmly, according to the law and the facts of the case, under the instructions of the Court, leaving the rest to those higher authorities whose duty would commence where that of the Jury ceased. The policy of inflicting the punishment provided by the statute, was a question not to be decided here. That was in the hands of the President of the United States. A fair and impartial verdict was the action now demanded in this place.

Mr. Smith then called the first witness, Albert G. Ferris.

Witness—Is a native of Barnstable, Mass.; was 50 years old on 10th Sept. last; had lived with his family in Charleston, S. C., since 1837 as a seafaring man; was master and mate of various small craft trading out of Charleston to Virginia and New-York ports. Was last acting master of the schooner *James H. Ladson*, of 75 tons, trading up the Savannah River in cotton and rice. His business ceased in December last, and the effects of the blockade deprived him of employment. Thus situated, he joined the privateer *Savannah*, through the persuasions of friends at Charleston—particularly one Evans, a pilot there, who became one of the prize crew of the *Joseph*, captured by the *Savannah*. Was introduced to Capt. Baker, whom he recognizes as here present, by Evans, at the house of Bancroft & Sons, on 27th of May last, on East Bay-street, Charleston, as a proper man for the proposed expedition; he could not particularly remember all that was said, as he had been injured by falling from a mast, and his memory is sometimes impaired; is sometimes dizzy; the expedition was no secret job, but was understood to be by authority, and was openly talked about and posted. He at first declined going, but on the next Saturday consented, as he had to do something; had no further interview with Baker; signed no shipping articles, and don't know what was drawn up, or arranged; has heard the facts since he came here; one Miles or Mills fitted up the *Savannah*, he having declined to do so on account of their business on hand; on Saturday night, June 1, he embarked with Alexander Cold and Charles Clark, whom he sees here, and Knickerbocker, who went under the name of Livingston; they proceeded in a small boat to the *Savannah*, lying three miles down the bay, and a half or three-quarters of a mile from Fort Sumter; sailed from near Sumter at about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, and got clear of the port that afternoon. [Here the prisoners present were all requested to rise, and the prisoner identified them as follows:]

Passalaigne had charge of the provisions on board the *Savannah*; Harleston arranged the gun; Henry C. Howell, assisted in working the vessel; Del Carmo was steward; Henry Oman, cook; Patrick Daly, Wm. Charles Clark, Richard Palmer and John Murphy, were seamen; Alex. C. Cold did but little, but helped to make sail; Martin Galvin helped at getting up anchor; Baker was Captain, and there were eighteen in all, beside Knickerboker and himself, and including six who went as prize crew on the *Joseph*. He (witness) steered and made sail. The witness corroborated the general statement made in the opening of the District-Attorney. The *Savannah* carried the Confederate flag—had also a United States flag; did not see the *Joseph* have any flag, but saw her name, the "*Joseph*, of Rockland," on her stern; the *Savannah* ran down with the United States flag flying, but hoisted the Confederate flag when within a mile or so of the *Joseph*; Capt. Baker sent Evans, with a prize crew, aboard of the *Joseph*, which was captured about fifty-five miles from the Charleston light bearing to the westward; the nearest land was toward Georgetown, bearing about thirty-five miles to the northwest; next fell in with British bark *Berkshire*, passed close under her stern, but did not molest her because Capt. Baker said that she was no enemy; Captain had told Capt. Meyer, of the *Joseph*, that he had seized her by authority in retaliation, as the North was making war upon his Government; that same afternoon saw the *Perry*, and, at first, thinking her a merchantman, made chase on discovered our mistake and endeavored to escape; were, however, captured.

Counsel for defence (Mr. Brady) objected to bringing any gunpowder into the case, and all particulars of resistance to the *Perry* were omitted as immaterial, if not opening proof of a new crime with which the prisoners were not charged. Their guilt, it any, contended Mr. Larocque, had been completed under the indictment, the moment the capture of the *Joseph* took place. The facts were admitted so far as the capture was concerned.

The capture by the *Perry* was effected about 50 miles from Charleston, and 30 or 35 miles from nearest land; the *Perry* ran down about 8 P. M., and sent a boat with an armed crew aboard the *Savannah*; we were all transferred to the *Perry* and put in irons that night, excepting Capt. Baker, and Mr. Harleston, the mate; Captains Meyer and Knickerbocker were sent with the prize crew on the *Savannah* to New-York. The *Perry* had been bound south, to blockade the St. Mary's River, in Florida; on Wednesday or Thursday we were put on board the *Minnesota*, about ten miles from Charleston, and there lay at anchor for awhile, when the *Minnesota* sailed for Hampton Roads, and transferred us to the *Harriet Lane*, lying a little westward of the Rip Raps, about three-quarters of a mile from them and off Hampton Bar, Sewell's Point bearing southwest by south; Norfolk is down the Elizabeth River, about twenty-five miles from Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe; we were not more than a mile from Fort Monroe, and lay there two or three days; when we went on board the *Harriet Lane*, we were all brought to the Navy-yard at Brooklyn, and thence over here in a ferry-boat and to the Marshal's Office.

Mr. Evarts for the prosecution, still desired to have the particulars of the seizure by the *Perry*, in order to show the sentiments and force of the crew in resisting, and the consequent guilt of the crew.

The Court deemed this a collateral and unnecessary issue.

Mr. Brady for the defence, insisted that if the prisoners committed any offence, they had completed it in capturing the *Joseph*, and before they saw the *Perry* at all. The rest was in no way relative to the case excepting in proof of jurisdiction. He would have no difficulty in admitting all that was alleged concerning the men in the first case, could they know that these had embarked in offence against the statute, believing their act to be such and that act their own free will. Guilt was to be proven by the *animus furandi*.

The Court ruled that the testimony concerning any action between the *Perry* and the *Savannah* must be ruled out, as he understood the admission made by the defence to cover all the men in reference to the question involved in the actual charge against them, and the consequences of whatever act they had committed under that charge.

Mr. Brady did not intend to dispute the fact that the *Savannah* was fitted out as a privateer openly, for, as the witness had said, she was posted, and the expedition everywhere talked of, and the crew had embarked as privateers.

Witness proceeded:

A United States officer and crew of the *Perry* come to the *Savannah*; all the officers and crew of the *Savannah* were on deck at the time the *Savannah* was running down the *Joseph*; there was a big gun on deck, and a number of pistols and cutlasses on board; the small arms were in the lockers; none of the men were armed; four men and a boy, besides the skipper, were all that were necessary to sail a vessel of the same class as the *Savannah*; had been to Havana in as small a vessel, and back to Key West.

Cross-examined—Capt. Baker asked Capt. Meyer for his papers when he (Meyer) was on the *Savannah*; could not remember if Capt. Meyer asked for Baker's authority on the *Savannah*, or while he was still on the *Joseph*; when they saw the *Berkshire*, witness knew from her build that she was a British vessel; thought that he read the name of the vessel on her stern: the reason that the *Berkshire* was not troubled was, that she did not belong to the enemies of the Confederate Government; their orders were not to trouble any vessel not belonging to the enemies of the Confederate Government; as soon as the prisoners were searched on board the *Perry* they were ironed; while being transferred to the *Minnesota*, the prisoners were not ironed; the practice on the *Minnesota* was to iron them by night, and release them by day; the *Harriet Lane* was at anchor about a mile and a quarter N. N. W. of Hampton College; witness and his companions were taken by the ship's crew in a boat to the *Harriet Lane*. The *Harriet Lane* had steam up when they got on board, and sailed a few hours afterwards. They were on the *Minnesota* two or three days before they went on board the *Harriet Lane*; had been on the sea about thirty-four years; had been often in Hampton Roads, and was familiar enough to go in day or night.

To a Juror—They sailed under the American flag, when they went down to the *Joseph*, as a deception; when they got near enough they hoisted the Confederate flag. That was their own business. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRADY—A common artifice of every nation in time of war!

A chart of the Hampton Roads was shown to the witness, and the points where the *Minnesota* and the *Harriet Lane* lay pointed out by him and counsel to the Court and Jury. It was between the Rip Raps and Fort Monroe. Hampton College bore about 1¼ to 1½ miles N. N. W. from the *Harriet Lane*.

Mr. Wm. Harbison, Deputy Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, was called, and testified that he had charge of the registers of vessels.

Mr. Smith offered in evidence a certified copy of the register of the *Joseph*. The vessel was registered in January, 1861. The vessel was from Thomaston, Me., and the owners were American citizens of Rockland, Me. Geo. N. Meyer was the master. [Witness identified Meyer.]

Geo. H. Cabels testified that he resided in Rockland, Me.; the vessel in the register now in Court was the one of which he was formerly master; he put Capt. Meyer in charge; his wife was American born, and owned part of the *Joseph*; his brother owned a part; he was an American citizen; also all the others; witness put Meyer in charge on the 27th of July, in Philadelphia; the vessel sailed on a charter made by witness for the round charter to Cardenas; there was no change made in the ownership up to the time of the capture of the *Joseph*.

Geo. Thomas, of Windsor, Mass., testified that he built the *Joseph* at Rockland, Me., for residents and citizens of that place; her tonnage was about 177 tons.

Theis N. Meyer testified that he was Captain of the *Joseph* at the time of her capture; the vessel was from Cardenas, loaded with sugar, owned by Morales & Co., of Cardenas; they left Cardenas on the 28th of May; the vessel was captured on the 3d of June; witness was called by his mate about seven A. M., and told that there was a suspicious-looking vessel in sight; witness then looked and saw the vessel was gaining upon him; about eight o'clock he saw the vessel with a nasty-looking object amidships, but he felt easier when he saw the American flag in the rigging; finding the vessel gaining on him he heaved to; he first saw the gun when about half a mile from the vessel; it was an 18-pounder, mounted on a pivot, and could be swung around in every direction; when she came alongside, Capt. BAKER asked witness where he was from, and where he was bound to, and directed him to come aboard; when witness asked Baker by what authority he took him, Baker answered, by authority of the Confederate States; Baker said he was sorry to take witness and his vessel, but he was compelled to retaliate for the war they were waging against the South; witness told him he ought to have hoisted his own flag, then; before witness left, the Confederate flag was hoisted; a short time after, the *Perry* hove in sight; when the *Savannah* came up to the *Joseph*, the crew were working the guns; the crew were armed with cutlasses, muskets, and old fashioned boarding pistols; the gun amidships was pointed at the *Joseph*; the crew of the *Joseph* were four men, mate and cook; all he had on board was an old musket; at the time he surrendered there were between sixteen and twenty men on the *Savannah*; witness came to New-York on the *Savannah*.

Cross-examined.—An attempt was made to run up the Stars and Stripes, and the flag got foul and had to be hauled down; is a native of Glisten, in the Duchy of Holstein, Denmark, but came to this country in 1847.

Mr. Smith offered a certificate of the naturalization of Capt. Meyer, which was admitted. It was dated Jan. 24, 1856.

Horace W. Brydges, the mate of the *Joseph*, was then examined, and corroborated the circumstances of her capture by the *Savannah*; witness was a citizen of the United States, born in the State of Maine; was on board the *Joseph* when she started under the prize-master of the *Savannah*; his name was Evans; the vessel was taken to Georgetown, and witness and the rest of the *Joseph's* crew were put in jail; subsequently they were taken to Charleston jail; they were kept in Georgetown two months and twenty days—in Charleston three days.

Cross-examined—When in Georgetown, witness saw in a newspaper that the vessel was to be sold by order of the Marshal, (objected to by the prosecution as hearsay. Objection waved;) there was no Judge connected with the notice of sale; had been examined by some one of the District-Attorneys soon after his return to this City

Did not say that he had heard that she was sold under the order of Judge McGrath; Mr. Gilchrist, from Charleston, examined the prisoners concerning the ownership, &c., of the vessel; the questions and answers were in writing, and were signed by the prisoners; the papers were taken away; don't know whether the *Joseph* was sold or not, but saw the advertisement in the Charleston *Courier*.

Lieut. Miller, of the United States brig *Perry*, was now in Court.

Commodore Silas H. Stringham commanded the *Minnesota*, United States Navy—flag-ship of the Atlantic blockading squadron; took the prisoners from the *Perry* on the afternoon of June 5; had ordered the *Perry* to blockade Fernandina, Florida, and was surprised to see her standing in towards him where he lay off Charleston; stood off for her at least an hour, until he could read her signal flags; Capt. Parrott, of the *Perry*, came aboard the *Savannah*, then half a mile astern of the *Perry*, and announced the capture; Midshipman Cook was next morning ordered aboard of the *Savannah*, with a prize-crew, and thence to New-York; the *Perry*, after her prisoners had been taken aboard, the *Minnesota* was then sent on her southerly cruise; he took the *Savannah* down near Charleston that the people might see that she had been captured, and was told next day by slaves who came off in boats that she had been seen.

The witness was about to narrate the design of the transfer of the prisoners to another vessel, when Mr. Larocque for the defence, objected. The sole question was whether the prisoners had been taken within the jurisdiction of Virginia or not. The Statute fixes the jurisdiction within the district to which they were first taken. The *design* of the transfer was of no account.

Mr. Brady, for defence—The Act of 1790 provides that if an American citizen be found anywhere on this planet, guilty of an act of piracy, on the high seas, he is to be tried in the first Judicial District to which he may be brought. A commander of a National vessel is not to supersede the Act of Congress. What answer would it be to a writ of *habeas corpus* that the commander of a vessel would only obey it at the port to which he secretly intended to take his captives? He might, with such power, cruise around the globe until he saw fit to enter the port within the jurisdiction he sought for.

Mr. Evarts, for the prosecution, insisted that the mere physical fact of a transfer on the way, without actual debarkation, should not influence the intent. He was told that no ship as heavy as the *Minnesota* could enter New-York harbor without passing through water within the jurisdiction of the New-Jersey District, and hence the significant traits and not the physical incidents of the voyage should be considered in this case.

Mr. Larocque, for the defence, reminded Mr. Evarts that the prisoners were really arrested when they left their ship, but the effect of this transfer to New-York was to make it appear as though they had been arrested here. With regard to the point made by the counsel in reference to the Bay of New-York and its access, Mr. Evarts must know that the jurisdiction of the channels he indicated was concurrent between New-York and New-Jersey. Authorities were numerous to show that the *Perry*, as a National ship, was part of the National soil, and the prisoners once on board of her, she was their prison. If any selection of jurisdiction is to be allowed, it must be made at the time, and strictly adhered to. The wisdom and policy of this rule is apparent. The Constitution guarantees to every citizen a fair and speedy trial, and it is most dangerous to select in a period of high political excitement a place where prisoners charged with a political crime are most sure to be convicted. If the prisoners could have been taken round into the Gulf and up the Mississippi to Ohio, there to be tried, that would have been regarded as an outrage; but this case presents nearly equally revolting features. Here the learned counsel cited the case of United States *vs.* Thompson, in 1 Sumner's Reports, Judge Story's opinion therein to show the omission of that great jurist in the point as to where the parties guilty of revolt at sea were first arrested. Also the case of the United States *vs.* Edward C. Townsend, in the *Echo* slaver case, in 1858, was quoted, and a letter of District Attorney Woodbury was to sustain the present view of the case. The case of the United States *vs.* Berth, and opinions of Judges Sprague and Clifford were also adduced to fortify the same great principle of speedy trial in the first jurisdiction reached.

Commodore Stringham having stated the transfer of the prisoners to the *Minnesota*, and from her to the *Harriet Lane*, which sailed for New-York, was dismissed, and the Court, after leaving the jury at large, adjourned at 5½ P. M. until 11 o'clock this morning.

Throughout the long day, the Court-room and adjacent passages were densely crowded with a throng of professional and other spectators, eager to catch a glimpse of the prisoners. Notwithstanding the pressure, all proceedings were conducted with the utmost decorum, and the dignified and courteous bearing of the array of eminent counsel on both sides was peculiarly becoming to so decisive a case, on trial at so momentous a juncture in the National history.

Capt. Baker, the privateer commander, was neatly dressed, and appeared tranquil and easy. His associates remained quiet and submissive in their demeanor. Baker sat near his counsel, and was rendered conspicuous by his large pair of blue spectacles. The remainder of the crew evidently shared the keen interest their late commander manifested in the scene.

Mr. Sullivan, one of the Counsel for the defence lately released from Fort Lafayette, attracted some attention and remark, and the presence of a Canadian Judge of note, who was introduced to the Court by Daniel Lord, Senr., of the defence, was likewise an incident for the *quid nuncs*.

The appearance of the prisoners has been so often described that we deem it unnecessary to repeat the picture.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 22, *via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived here to-day in the *Atlantic*.

The affair at Newport's News yesterday termtnated with but slight loss on either side.

Opening of the Trade Sale of Books.

Literature is not dead, it sleepeth; nor are its slumbers so profound that they cannot be broken by the ringing tones of dexterous auctioneers. The opening of the Fall Trade Sale of Books, at the spacious salerooms of Messrs. GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., is an agreeable disappointment to all who this year contributed to the catalogue. In anticipation of a dearth of buyers, many of the contributors had cut down their invoices to fewer pages and smaller lots than they had been accustomed to offer. Herein they erred; it would have been better to swell their catalogues, and thus exhibit a confidence or a hope that should have encouraged buyers. But it was scarcely expected that in days when paper is used principally for making cart, ridges, and type for the molding of bullets, that even a corporal's guard of the Trade could be mustered to buy books. Greatly to the disappointment of all who entertained these expectations, the sale opened with even a larger attendance than is accustomed to be present on opening days; and that they did not assemble merely to partake of the generous collation which the hospitable Messrs. LEAVITT & Co. spread at the noontide hour, was fully proven by the spirited bidding that has thus far marked the days, and prevailed to a late hour in the evening. This may be accounted for, when it is known that the buyers at these sales come chiefly from the country, and that in consequence of the inactivity of their trade, they have refrained from ordering supplies of books during the Summer, preferring to wait for the better facilities offered them at the Regular Trade Sale. On the first day the invoices of James Hogg & Sons, Fullarton, Macnab & Co., Virtue & Co., H. H. Henderson & Co., G. & C. Merriam, Mason Bros., Little, Brown & Co., R. M. De Witt, D. Appleton & Co. and Ward & Panny, were disposed of, and mainly at fair prices

The sale was resumed yesterday morning.

The leading features of the day were the invoices of JAMES G. GREGORY and G. P. PUTNAM. Mr. GREGORY offered for sale editions of popular authors that could not fail, under any circumstances, to attract the attention of buyers. DARLEY's illuminated editions of COOPER and DICKENS could not very well be permitted to drag. These beautiful books were received with an avidity, and commanded prices which prove conclusively that standard literature is never at a great discount. The same remarks will apply to Mr. PUTNAM's editions of IRVING. There are some works which must be had, and which buyers think they might as well buy at one time as at another. Investment in books of this stamp is like investment in commodities which form the necessaries of life. The frivolities of literature, the ephemeral and mushroom publications of the day we can well do without; but there are necessaries in literature without which a household cannot be respectably maintained.

The sale will be continued daily until Friday next, commencing each day at 9 o'clock A. M. It is worthy of remark that, in order to confine the attention of bookbuyers strictly to business, the generous salesmen have breakfast, lunch, dinner and tea served in their salesrooms, supplying their customers, in fact, with everything but a bed, and leaving them no excuse to leave the sale during business hours.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—California Shipping and Commercial Intelligence—News from Japan.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The Pony Express, with dates from San Francisco to the 16th inst., passed this point going East today, with the following summary of intelligence for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct 16—P. M.

Arrived, on the 12th, French bark *Saint Ann*, Havre; 14th, ship *Avon*, Liverpool; 10th, steamer *Orozumto*, Panama; ships, *Roduga*, Boston, *viâ* Honolulu; *Carrington*, Canaguia; *Lucretia*, Hong Kong; French corvette *Galaltea*, Honolulu.

Sailed, 12th, bark *Oregon*, Sydney, N. S. W.; *Camillia*, Melbourne; 12th, ships *Franklin Haven*, Liverpool; *Thacker*, Maguin, N. Y.

Trade continues quiet. Sales of Candles at 23c.@24c.; Crushed Sugar at 13¼c.@13½c.; Rio Coffee, 21c. DRILLS—Sales of 100 bales Standard, at 12c. Isthmus Butter, 28c. BRANDY—Sales of 250 octaves ex-nabob, 45c.@47½c. TOBACCO—Sales of 100 boxes Virginia assorted brands, at full rates.

The ship *Inspector*, from Liverpool, has arrived with 1,950 tons of coal. Sales of 25 casks Cumberland Coal at $16; 12 do. Nut Coal at $36; 92 tons hard at about $22.

Nothing of interest has occurred in California since the departure of the last Pony Express.

Gen. FREMONT's movements in Missouri form the principal topic of conversation and newspaper discussion. Old Californians, the Press and well informed men generally concur in representing Gen. FREMONT as totally incompetent to creditably discharge the duties of his present position. His personal friends maintain that he is brave and daring, and think he would distinguish himself in command of a brigade, but few believe him fitted with either the business capacity, or, virtually, skill and judgment needed at the head of a great army. Calculating men say it will cost $100,000,000 to accomplish under Gen. FREMONT what might be accomplished with $10,000,000 under a prudent and sagacious Major-General.

Orders have been issued for the transfer of five companies of Col. LIPPITT's Regiment of Infantry, under command of Major CURTISS, and five companies of infantry of Col. JUDAH's Regiment, to reinforce the various posts in Oregon.

The ship *Roduga* brings dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 20th ult., but not important news.

The difficulties between the French Commission and the Hawaiian Government have been referred to NAPOLEON for settlement, and the French man-of-war *Gallatin*, not being any longer wanted to menace Honolulu, had sailed for San Francisco.

JAPAN.

The ship *Carrington* arrived at this port yesterday. She was only twenty-six days from Japan. She left at Kanagawa the United States steamer *Saginaw*, and other vessels.

The bark *Daniel Webster* was sold to the Japanese Government for $16,000 in Mexican dollars.

The schooner *Neva*, about which so much has been said of late as likely to turn privateer, had arrived at Kanagawa, where she was overhauled by the *Saginaw*. On an examination of the vessel and her papers, she found her all right, and after vainly trying to sell her to the Japanese, she sailed for this port two days before the *Carrington*.

There is no news of special interest from Japan. Business had improved somewhat at Yokahama since the new tea and silk had come into market.

The survey of the five ports ceded to the United States by treaty has been abandoned for the present.

The usual large British naval force was stationed at Yedo and Yokahama.

Dissatisfaction was said to exist among the American residents at Yokahama, on account of the unequal rate of exchange dollars for itzoboos, the rate now being two itzoboos and a quarter for one Mexican dollar. The dollar now passes for less than two-thirds its actual value, as guaranteed by treaty, and as it formerly passed; and that, too, it is stated, under the sanction of the Minister and Consul. A petition had been signed by the American merchants and citizens of standing in Yokahama, and forwarded to the President, asking in the strongest terms the appointment of a new Minister at Yedo and Consul at Yokahama.

FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

The schooner *Cornelia Terry* arrived at this port yesterday from Plover Bay, Arctic Ocean. She makes the following report:

"Sailed from Plover Bay Sept. 18, in company with the schooner *Sea Witch*, TAYLOR, and the whale ships *John Howe* and *Welden* were wanting one whale to fill up, and would cruise a short time, and then bound to this port.

The following vessels passed East Cape, bound north, Aug. 9: ship Taneralan, Winslow, Cain